ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,191—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1894.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th Oct.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Moule	20th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.I. GANGES	4295	800	T. Crerry	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Moule	29th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

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A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 18th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

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TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1st, 1894.

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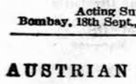
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Octr., 8, 1894.

STEAMER FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY, AND PORT NATAL.



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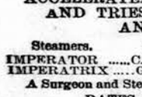

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 9th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 11th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 11th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1894. Agents.

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One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

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Do. do. No. 1	„ 100	„	5	8 „
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INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

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2. Particulars of the Approximate Quantities required for Delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the Rate quoted, and Sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a Deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the Total Deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated Value of the items to be Supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further Deposit will have to be made, so as to make the Total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the Total Amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1894.

FOR SALE.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer invites Offers for the PURCHASE of INDIA RUBBER SPRINGS for Broad Gauge Railway Carriage Buffers and Drawbars, 1,223 and 446 respectively, perfectly New. Also about 5 tons of Used India Rubber Springs. Samples can be seen or sent on application to the Chief Storekeeper.

By Order,

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Nagpur, C.P., 6th October, 1894.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Provisions of Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, Notice is hereby given that the List of Persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as VOTERS of WARDS JUSTICES and FELLOWS, respectively, has been published as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section, and is available for Public Inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a Fee of Rupee 1 per Copy, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Any person whose Name has been Omitted, or who claims to have his Name inserted in the said List, or who (his own Name having been entered in the List) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his Name retained therein, or who has to choose the Ward for which he elects to Vote out of two or more Wards in the List in which his Name appears, or who has to apply that his Name be entered in the List as the representative of an undivided family, association, or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st Day of November, 1894, in accordance with the Provisions of Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, respectively, of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

T. S. WEIR,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th October, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHIVSHUNKER BALKRISHNA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

LAKSHUMIBAI, Widow of the Deceased, and Sole Executrix named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 5th Day of October, 1894.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

WHISKIES

ARE consumed by the best in the land. Try them !

Our Special Blend,	net Rs.	27
Napier Johnstone,	,,	38
Camuslynie,	net ,,	27

FULL LISTS on Application.

BELL LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Frs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd October 1894.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

IN consequence of the "DASARA" (Hindu) HOLIDAY, the BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant.

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 5th October, 1894.

CHEAP COAL.

UMARIA COLLIERY.

WE have a large quantity of Small Coal for disposal, which can be obtained in quantities of not less than 500 tons at the Low Rate of 1-6 per ton, delivered into Wagons at the Colliery. Orders to be addressed to the MANAGER, Umaria Colliery.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COOKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old" Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1834]

FAMILY PROVISION.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates :—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	21	4	0
21	21	10	8
23	22	8	0
24	22	14	8
25	23	5	4
30	25	6	8
35	27	14	8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

Policies issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current rate of exchange.

Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
,,	1885	,,	966,107
,,	1887	,,	968,043
,,	1892	,,	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	,,	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	,,	5,763,091
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	,,	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 3d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with *suicidal thoughts*—should make *immediate* and *fair unprejudiced trial of this* wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (*arising from whatever cause*), *it is truly unrivalled. To married persons* especially, this *preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.*—*Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.*

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the *Principal Chemists and Merchants in India.* Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless, imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, *loss of* memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized ; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. ORTON,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. ; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000

ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.

RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875

PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	5	per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Monies are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon), E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.), WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Golf Scratch Match.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, Gymkhana vs. B. V. A., 4-45 p.m.
Lyons' Operatic Company, Tivoli Theatre, "Black-Eyed Susan," 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The City of Dublin entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Dumra and Bormida left yesterday.

POLO.—There will not be a game until further notice.

GOLF.—There will be a scratch match, to-day (Tuesday), on the Gymkhana ground, commencing at 11-15, sharp.

THE MARINE BATTALION BAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play in public until further notice, as they leave to-day (Tuesday) for Santa Cruz to go through their annual course of musketry.

SHORTHAND.—Mr. Vinayek Krishnarao Vagal, clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, has passed the examination in the theory of Pitman's shorthand, and has been admitted a member of the Phonetic Society, Bath.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—About half-past 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a portion of the front wall of a one-storeyed house, belonging to Kanji Narandas, at Trimbuck Parashram Street, fell down. Fortunately no one was injured.

SUSPECTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mahadeo Ramchunder, residing at Moogbhat Lane, has reported to the police the theft of six currency notes for Rs. 10 each from a bag, containing Rs. 250 all in notes. A servant is suspected.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,459, of these 360 were new admissions, consisting of 165 males, 97 females, and 98 children. The average daily attendance was 58·36.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.—Rama Kushaba, a Hindu, aged twenty-one years, residing at 5th Lane, Cammateepoora, was, on Sunday, looking round the Victoria Gardens, when he was bitten on the left calf by a monkey. Rama was treated at the J. J. Hospital, and sent home.

GRANT ROAD BRANCH (Y. M. C. A.).—A debate on "Which is the better Diet for Mankind: Vegetable or Animal?" will be held, in the lecture hall of the Grant Road Branch, at 8-30, to-night. Messrs. E. W. Fritchley and J. J. Flynn, with supporters, will speak in favour of the vegetarian and carnivorous sides, respectively. Lieutenant E. J. Keane has kindly consented to take the chair. The meeting is open to all, including ladies.

TEMPERANCE.—Mrs. Phillips, the President for India of the W. W. C. T. U., is in Bombay, and the following meetings are to be held during her stay here:—On October 8, at 4-30 p.m., at M. E. Church, Mazagon; on the 9th, at 8 p.m., "Social," at Mrs. Brigg's Temperance Hall, Colaba; on the 12th, at 8 p.m., "Social," at Mr. Crummy's house, Byculla; on the 13th, at 4 p.m., at Alexandra School for English and Native ladies; and on the 15th, at 4-30 p.m., at M. E. Church, Grant Road, for Native and English ladies. Gentlemen are invited especially to the "Socials."

DEATH OF A KHOJA MERCHANT.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Khanmahomed Dattoobhai, a respectable Khoja gentleman, which took place on Sunday last, at the age of eighty years. In former years, the deceased was one of the leading merchants of his time, and an influential member of his community. His opinions in judicial proceedings involving intricate points of Khoja customs and usage had the weight of authority. He was one of the trustees of the charity funds of the late Mr. Sajanbhoy Meherali from the very commencement; and the charitable girls' school maintained from the funds was closed yesterday as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

PENALTY FOR NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bapoo Karadia, a student, residing at Cammatteepoora, was charged at the instance of Inspector Barnet before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with driving his vehicle otherwise than on the left side of the road. On Sunday afternoon accused drove his brougham from Mahaluxmee Temple, along Tardeo Road, at a racing speed, and on reaching the corner of the latter road, abruptly turned the carriage to the left, with the result that the vehicle ran into another carriage, which was being turned into the Warden Road, at the same time injuring the horse considerably. The magistrate ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

THE OUTRAGE ON A MARRIED GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the circumstances, under which the girl, Munchee, aged about fifteen years, came by her death in the above hospital, on Saturday morning. Dr. Ferreira stated that he was called by Cassibai, a midwife, at her residence, at Girgaum, to examine the deceased girl on two or three occasions. He found her in a very weak and emaciated condition and suffering from fever. He was not informed of the previous history of the girl. Another witness stated that he knew deceased's uncle on whose recommendation he introduced deceased and those who accompanied her to Cassibai, whom he also knew. He also accommodated deceased in a room of his office premises, at Picket Road, for three or four days. The inquiry was further adjourned.

THE RATANSI MULJEE GUJRATI SCHOOL, WALKESHWAR.—A large gathering was held, on Sunday evening, at Mr. Ratansi Muljee's bungalow, at Walkeshwar, to witness the prize-distribution to the pupils of the above school. The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik presided, and was supported by many other gentlemen. Mr. Ramdan Ludha, the honorary secretary, read the report, which was as follows:—Some fourteen or fifteen years ago when Mr. Ratansi Muljee lived at Walkeshwar he saw that there was a great need of a school in this locality, and that without such on institution young boys were wasting their time. Under such circumstances he established this school in the year 1881. The monthly expenditure of the school is about Rs. 28. The large number of pupils attending the school is of poor Brahmin boys. The are generally not regular in their attendence. Owing to their irregularity the school is unable to show good results, as desired. However the main object of instruction to the poor boys is thereby fulfilled. Mr. Ratansi Muljee has set apart Rs. 6,500 as a permanent fund for this institution. Besides this he has founded the following charities:—Institution at Bombay, Walkeshwar School, Rs. 6,500; dispensary opened 1882, Rs. 25,000, amounts subscribed by other Hindus in aid of this institution, Rs. 8,500, fountain at Mount Road opened in 1894, Rs. 20,000; institution at Cutch Mandvi Dharumsalla, opened 1889 Rs. 6,000; Free Bhatti Boarding-Room, opened in 1892, Rs. 10,300; Shiv Temple opened in 1893, Rs. 1,500; institution at Gopetara, near Dwarka Dharamsalla opened in 1889, Rs. 4·000; Sadavart opened 1892, Rs. 5,500,—total, Rs. 1,20,000. The boys having given some recitation the president distributed the prizes to the students. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal spoke in praise of Mr. Ratansi in selecting such good ways of making use of his wealth, and he urged other well-to-do persons to emulate his charitable deeds. Mr. Ratansi having proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, the gathering dispersed.

LYONS' OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY.

AT the Tivoli Theatre last evening Mr. Lyons' capable company produced "The Isle of Beauty, or the Pretty Persians." The piece is brightly written and went with a swing from start to finish. The situations are highly amusing and the music lively. The members of the company were seen to advantage and acquitted themselves in a very artistic manner. As Pretty Pet and Nicey Pussey (the sweethearts), Mrs. Jessie Leon and Miss Flo Cameron, acted well. The other ladies' part were efficiently played by Miss Martha Gwynne and Miss Bertha Hunter, Misses Dolly Cameron, the Misses Carey, etc. As the Grand Vizier Mr. Percy Clifton was seen at his best and sang some comic songs in a very characteristic way, one song, "I cant change it," being doubly encored. He was ably assisted in the humourous passages by Miss Annie Lyons, who as his wife shared with Mr. Clifton, the humorous honours of the evening. Mr. George Dean was good as King Cactus, his make-up being very funny, whilst his rendering of "It must have been the lobster" caused hearty laughters. To-night "Black-Eyed Susan and a Musical Olio" is to be produced, and should not fail to draw another good house.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ORDERED TO PAY BROKERS' FEES.

COOVERJEE HEERJEE AND OTHERS VS. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs, carrying on business as brokers, prayed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 14,949-12-5 and Rs. 3,462-7-9, together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 18th July, 1893. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the Corporation. Judgment was at the same time given in a similar suit brought by the same plaintiffs against Bai Motlibai, which was heard after the above suit.

Mr. Justice Starling, in delivering judgment, said: Hirji Hunsraj, one of the plaintiffs in this case, has since 1889 been the Municipal broker. As such his duties have been to assist the Municipal Commissioner in the purchase of land required by the Municipality. His ordinary work was to find out, if necessary, the owners of land which the Municipality required, and negotiate with them for the sale of their land. Sometimes the owners were known beforehand, and in that case he was sent to them direct, but in every case his first duty was to try and buy the land in the name of some third party, subject, of course, to the approval of the Commissioner. This was evidently in the expectation that the land would be acquired in this way at a lower figure. If the owner found out that it was the Municipality who were desiring to purchase, he, of course, had to admit the fact, and do the best he could. In the event of his being unable to effect a purchase at a figure which the Commissioner deemed reasonable, he seems to have been employed to get information and witnesses for the purpose of assisting the Collector to come to a decision favourable to the Municipality, when the land was taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. In the early part of 1891 it was determined by the Municipality of Bombay to take up the land for the purpose of making road, near the Byculla Club, in the Agripada district, otherwise known as the Old Race Course, and it was determined, if possible, to take up, not merely enough to make the roads, but all the lands through which the roads were to run, or at any rate the frontage, in order that the Municipality might recoup themselves, to some extent at least, for the cost of the roads, by selling the land abutting thereon at an increased rate. Out of this land two large plots belonged to Motlibai, the defendant in suit No. 403, of 1893, and to Muncherjee Cama. The matter was put into the hands of Hirji in the beginning of 1891, and his case is that he negotiated with various parties during that year and the next, that in some cases he brought the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion, and the land was purchased; that in Cama's case he had in 1892 made a definite arrangement with him for the sale of his land at Rs. 3 a square yard, but that could not be definitively carried out then because the Municipal Commissioner would not purchase Cama's land until he had come to a settlement with Motlibai; that in Motlibai's case he carried on the negotiations with her or her son, or Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, almost up to a final settlement, when Mr. Acworth stepped in and concluded the bargain personally with Motlibai; and that subsequently he also purchased Cama's land from him direct. In respect of these two plots of land Hirji in this suit claims brokerage from the defendants, and the defendants deny his right to the same. At the commencement of the case it seemed to be contended on behalf of the defendants that Hirji could claim no brokerage in any case unless the Commissioner chose to allow it to him, and then only at such rate as the Commissioner allowed. This was the case set up by Baruchа, one of the Municipal officers, in his letter to the Executive Engineer, dated 11th March, 1893 (A 28). This did not seem to accord with all the probabilities of the case, and after Mr. Acworth was examined out of order so that he might leave Bombay, it was quite clear that such a contention could not be maintained, and the only question in the case was, whether Hirji had done the work and carried on the negotiations which he represented he had. Hirji had, since he commenced work as an estate broker, kept a diary which he produced in court, and from that he gave his evidence as the interviews he had had, and the negotiations he had carried on with the parties. If that diary is genuine, if it was made up day by day, and truly represents the acts of Hirji, then, in my opinion, Hirji has proved his case, and will be entitled to succeed in this suit. It, therefore, becomes necessary at once to examine this diary, in order to see how far it is corroborated or contradicted by what may be treated as independent evidence. Now, the witness who is the most independent is Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, the son of the Cama whose land was bought by the Municipality. He it was who had interviews with Hirji about his father's land, and he is alleged also to have interfered at Hirji's suggestion in the negotiations with Motlibai. I see no reason to suppose that he has come into court with any other intention than to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and I cannot find in his cross-examination any suggestion of any reason why he should do otherwise. Further, being, as I believe, a truthful witness, he does not depend for his recollection of facts entirely upon his memory, for he has kept a diary in which he used to enter matters which at the time he considered important. I will, therefore, commence by comparing his evidence and diary with Hirji's. Hirji says he had seen Muncherjee Cama and also his son, Hormusjee Cama, about this land in 1891. As to the interview with the latter, Hirji is confirmed by his evidence. The first interview with the latter appears by Hirji's diary to have been on 24th February, 1891, but the interviews in this year were mere discussions, and no entry is found in Cama's diary. The fact that Hirji was working is, however, shown by the letter of 9th May, 1891 (A 50), produced by Cama in his examination-in-chief. The first time any definite terms were arrived at was on the 16th January, 1892, on which date there is an entry in Hirji's diary (Exhibit 22 a). On the same day Cama has an entry in his diary (A 47). Cama's is longer than Hirji's, but the two are evidently the notes made by two men of what they each thought important in one interview. Then we have a note in Hirji's diary under date 29th April, 1892 (Exhibit 22 c), of an interview with Cama, and although he has no entry on that date of such an interview, yet he deposes to the fact that about that time he had several interviews with Hirji, and looking at the contents of Exhibit 22 c, it seems to me highly probable that Cama would not make any note of that occurrence. On the 6th May there is an entry in Hirji's diary (Exhibit 22 c) of a conversation Hirji had with Cama in which the latter told him of an interview he had had with Motlibai. Cama has no note of what he said to Hirji, but in his diary there is a note of an interview he had with Motlibai on the 4th May. (A 48.) These two entries confirm another entry in Hirji's diary (Exhibit 22 d); in which it appears that Bhаruchа had told Hirji that Cama's land could be purchased before Motlibai had come to a settlement. This, according to Cama's evidence, had been communicated to him, and the result was that he said he would go and see Motlibai, with the result recorded in (A 48). The next entry in Hirji's diary about Cama is on the 25th May, 1892 (Exhibit 22 i), which is confirmed by the entry in Cama's diary of the same date (A 49.) The only way in which the accuracy of Cama is directly impugned with regard to these entries is in respect of the last one, of which Nowrojee Wadia gives a somewhat different account. But I cannot place much reliance on his evidence. He kept no diary, and his evidence as to what took place from time to time rests only on the strength of his memory. Besides this I consider his evidence about the letter from Hirji, alleged to have been torn up by Motlibai as very unsatisfactory, and his evidence as to Maju not being acquainted with Motlibai is contradicted by Maju when called in the suit against her. Consequently, I come to the conclusion that his memory is not accurate, or else that he is keeping back what he knows to serve the purposes of his mother in her suit. I, therefore, place the greatest reliance upon the evidence and the entries in the diary of Cama, and in my opinion they show that there is every probability of the entries in Hirji's diary having been made from time to time, and at the times they purport to have been made. The other evidence which is relied upon as showing the truth of Hirji's diary does not consist of direct corroboration of the entries therein by disinterested witnesses, and it may be well to examine shortly the way in which this diary is attached. It is not alleged that Hirji fabricated the entries from time to time, but that the entries were made after the commencement of this suit—in fact, between the 7th December, 1893, when the defendant made their affidavit of documents, and the 18th December, 1893, when the plaintiffs disclosed it in their affidavit of documents, and that the intimate knowledge of facts and dates exhibited in the entries must have been acquired by an inspection of the documents disclosed by the defendant's affidavit of documents. Now, the eleven days between the filing of the two affidavits is a very short time, for the plaintiff to have inspected and made notes of all his adversaries' documents, to have combined them with the documents in his possession and to have therefrom fabricated some forty or fifty separate entries. Besides, it is not attempted to be proved on the part of the defendants that inspection of their documents was taken between those two dates. Then it was also suggested that Hirji might have got the information by searching through the files at the Municipal Office. This would have necessitated searching through three files, and taken notes therefrom, which must have been a very lengthy process, and one which could not escape attention, and yet no one is called from the Municipal Office to prove that Hirji did anything of the kind, and although it might be possible for him clandestinely to get a copy of a letter here or there, I do not think it is at all likely that so much information could be obtained from the voluminous files of the Municipality without someone knowing about it, who was willing to give evidence on the point. Besides this it must be remembered that for some months before 19th August, 1893, when the plaint was filed Hirji and the Municipality were disputing about these matters; consequently there would be greater difficulty in his getting access to Municipal records. Further the diary contains many notes about other matters—some Municipal and some not—quite independent of the entries relating to the subject-matter of this suit; consequently Hirji must have found blank spaces at the proper places ready left to be filled in with a note relevant to this suit, or else you would expect to find crowding in some places, or entries for some days put under other dates with a note of the day to which they referred, because the date on which they ought to have been entered was occupied by another entry. The aspect of the three little books containing the entries does not suggest anything of the kind. They look as if they had been written up day by day, but that does not necessarily show that the entries are to be relied on in the way in which I must rely on them in order to give a decree for the plaintiff, and although I may be of opinion that the defendant's suggestion as to the way in which the diary was got up fails, yet I must further examine it carefully with all the surrounding facts and documents, which I will proceed to do. Before doing this, however, I would just notice one entry which, it is said, must be false—that is the one on the 14th June, 1891. (A 53.) Bhаruchа refers to a diary he keeps of certain matters and says that that day was a Sunday, and for a wonder he had work which took him to the Municipal Office and kept him there all day. Then from his memory he says that he did not see Hirji on that day, although the latter has noted an unimportant interview with Bhаruchа on that day. As far as the evidence goes, that particular Sunday was the only Sunday on which Bhаruchа went to the office, though it is not the only Sunday on which Hirji has noted an interview with Bhаruchа. The others are 25th September, 1892, (Ex. 22*v*), and 30th October, 1892, Ex. 23). Of course it may be a *bona-fide* mistake on the part of Hirji and that he has noted a real interview on a wrong day. In this case it will not, on the whole, affect the weight of the diary. Bhаruchа says he never had an interview with Hirji on a Sunday. If that is so, and Hirji has concocted the diary, it is difficult to imagine that he would deliberately write a note of three interviews under Sundays. I do not think that this incident in itself in anyway militates against the general genuineness of the diary; at any rate I do not think that the inaccuracy and falsity of this entry is so established that I can use it as a fact directly going to prove that the diary itself is fabricated. There is another entry which is attacked in much the same way (Exhibit 220), in which Hirji has noted that he had an arrangement with Bhаruchа to give him a share in his brokerage in the two matters now in dispute in this suit. Bhаruchа denies that such an arrangement existed, but such an agreement is not so improbable that I can take Bhаruchа's denial as a proof that it did not exist, nor, on the other hand, can I, in the face of his denial, hold that the entry represents a fact, and for the purposes of this case I must leave that entry out of consideration altogether. Another point in which the diary of Hirji can be checked as against the evidence of Bhаruchа is in respect of the time when the Commissioner gave instructions for an offer in writing to be obtained from Motlibai. Bhаruchа in his evidence says that was in the beginning of September, and in A28, written by him to the Commissioner on the 11th March, 1893, he inferentially makes the same statement, for in explaining why Hirji's services were dispensed with, he writes that Hirji had been trying ineffectually for two or three months to get such an offer, and then the Commissioner took the matter into his own hands. The Commissioner took the matter into his own hands just before the middle of December, so three months before that would be the middle of September. Hirji, on the contrary, says he got no such order till the end of October, and I think the Exhibits bear out his statement. On the 30th August, 1892, Hirji wrote U to Bhаruchа, saying that Motlibai was willing to lease her land with option of purchase in Municipal bonds. Nothing seems to have been done on that immediately as the Commissioner was then trying directly to get Motlibai to agree to sell. On the 19th September, however, Motlibai refuses to accept the Commissioner's then offer (W) but says she is open to consider any reasonable terms and on the same day Bhаruchа seems to have taken up U and seen Hirji who has an entry in his diary (Exhibit 22*f*) showing that he and Bhаruchа, went through the calculations of the cost of the land under the conditions set out in U. On the next day Bhаruchа wrote X to the Commissioner, communicating to him the calculations which he and Hirji had gone through on the previous day. The date of X 20th September, would indicate that the order of the Commissioner to Hirji to get an offer in writing could not have been communicated to him in the beginning of September, but the case does not stop here. On the 28th of September there is an entry in Hirji's diary to the effect that Bhаruchа had not been able to get an answer from the Commissioner. On X there is an endorsement by the Commissioner—"Mr. Bhаruchа to see me on Friday"—dated 26-10, and one by Bhаruchа—"I am ready to see you, 28-10-92." It was suggested by Bhаruchа that the "10" was a mistake for "8," but that cannot be because the 28th October was a Friday and the 28th August was not. Then under the 30th October (which by the bye is a Sunday) there is an entry (Exhibit 23*b*) in Hirj's diary, which records the giving of the order to get an offer in writing from Motlibai. Then on the 31st October there is an entry in the diary (Exhibit 23 c) of a letter, written by Hirji to Motlibai, and Z is a press copy of that letter, which asks her to send him a written agreement in terms which are substantially the same as are set forth in U. Motlibai in her evidence admits receiving three letters, and in her affidavit of document she says one was dated 31st October or 2nd November, the former date agreeing with that of which Z is the press copy, though she says she tore it up. Of this I shall have to say more hereafter in a different connection. I think I may fairly come to the conclusion that Z was really written and did reach Motlibai. On that there is an entry in Hirji's diary (Exhibit 23*f*) of an interview with Nowrojee in which Z is referred to, and in accordance with Nowrojee's suggestion another letter is written to Motlibai on the 2nd November, (A), in which the interview with Nowrojee on the previous day is referred to. This letter is not produced, but from the curious coincidence of the two alternative dates given in Motlibai's affidavit of documents with the two press copies of letters sworn by Hirji to have been sent to her, I can have no doubt that they were both sent and both received. There is an entry of the despatch of the last letter in Hirji's diary (Exhibit 23c). Then come a series of entries in Hirji's diary (Exhibits 23*f.* to 23*l.*) of interviews with Motlibai, Bengali and Bhаruchа about this matter, which I need not refer to one by one, and on 24th November, 1892, there is an entry (Exhibit 23*m*) in which Hirji notes that he on that day asked Bhаruchа to inform the Commissioner that he had been going constantly about Motlibai's matter and had been put off from day to day, but that he would now take care to get a clear answer. There is every probability that this interview did take place and also the interview related in Exhibits 23*f.* to 23*l.*, because on the 26th November, 1892, Bhаruchа writes (A3) to the Commissioner, in which he informs him that "for the last thirty days the *dalal* has been to her frequently, but he is put off from time to time . . . . there is no help but to wait till the *dalal* manages to obtain the written assurance." Now taking into account the date of X, the dates of the endorsements upon it, and the mention of thirty days in A 3, I come to the conclusion that the instructions for a written offer from Motlibai were not given till the end of October, which strengthens Hirji's case, and shows that Bhаruchа is not a witness whose accuracy can be depended on. Then all Hirji's letters and the entries in his diary (see Ex. 23 *m*) so closely fit in with X and A 3 that I cannot imagine that they have been concocted for the purposes of this suit, and I regard this incident about the written offer from Motlibai as another corroboration of the genuineness, of Hirji's diary. A weak attempt was made to impeach U, on the ground that there was no evidence but Hirji's to prove its delivery, that it was not registered in the Municipal register, and that they could not find the original. But Mr. Acworth says he has very little doubt that he received it, and that he often threw letters into waste paper baskets which he thought unimportant, or when he thought they were useless, and it is mentioned in Hirji's letter to Murzban (A 27) and a copy sent therewith, which, Hirji swears, was with other copies sent therewith admitted by Bhаruchа to have been sent and to be correct, and Bhаruchа does not contradict him. Therefore I have no doubt that U was sent and received. Ex. X and A 3 are also useful to my mind for another purpose, especially when read in conjunction with Ex. 28. They show that Mr. Acworth's present recollection of details and of what was working in his mind from time to time is not accurate. In speaking of the offer made in U and his conversation with Bhаruchа about it "I said it would be useless to place such an offer before the Corporation," and subsequently "I never thought the proposal to lease and subsequently purchase would be entertained by the Corporation." If that was then his opinion I do not understand why he should have considered the matter at all, or given instructions to Hirji to get the offer in writing, and on receipt of A 3 I should have expected him at once to have told Bhаruchа, that that kind of agreement was not what he wanted, and if the Corporation would not, in his opinion, have agreed to such a transaction, I cannot understand his agreeing to buy Shivlal Motilal's land on very similar terms. (See Ex. 28.) I do not intend to discuss *seriatim* the whole of the other entries in the diary and the correspondence between the various parties concerned prior to the 31st October, 1892, but I have been through them and taken them into consideration, and they seem to me to fit into and corroborate each other in such a way as to show that the diary of Hirji, so far as it is in evidence before the 31st October, is genuine, that certain letters said to be written before that date, the originals of which are not produced by the defendants, were really written and sent to and received by the Commissioner, and I consider that unless I come to the conclusion that certain other matters which I shall have to dicuss overthrow the impression which I have formed up to this date, I should give very great weight, to Hirji's evidence as confirmed by his diary and letters, and if I had to choose between Hirji so confirmed and Bhаruchа unconfirmed, I should unhesitatingly give the choice to the former. Mr. Acworth did not quite trust Hirji, and the result of his mistrust of Motlibai and Hirji was that he about the 28th October told Bhаruchа he must have an offer in writing from Motlibai, consequently if he had seriously considered A2 on the 9th November, all he would have done would have been to reiterate his instructions for a written offer, but I think it very probable that in his then state of mind he would have paid no attention whatever to A2 and put it into the waste-paper basket. Consequently I cannot accept Mr. Acworth's evidence as proving that he did not receive A2. I have already expressed my opinion that Z and A were really written by Hirji to Motlibai, and that 23*d* is the record of a real interview with Nowrojee. The first part of A2 exactly accords with the state of things as shown by ZA, and 23*d*, and the latter part is in accordance with an entry in Hirji's diary. (Ex. 23*f.*) In Ex 23*f*, there is an entry of an interview with Bhаruchа on the 9th November as described in A2. It was objected, however, that there is no mention in Ex. 23*f.* of the letter to the Commissioner. If A2 and 23*f.* were manufactured for the purpose of the suit at the same time there is no reason why at the end of the entry in the diary the words "wrote to the Commissioner sahib" should not have been inserted, for though the entry fills the page for the day, there is plenty of room for such words as these. Such words do appear on some, but not all, occasions when letters were written, and if the entry was fabricated I should expect them to appear. But if the entry was genuine, then I do not see the necessity of fabricating the letter, as the entry was quite sufficient for Hirji's purpose. There are other matters to be noticed about A2, but as they equally apply to A4, I will refer to them afterwards. Now as to A4, Mr. Acworth said "I never received this letter. If I had received it, I should not have gone to Motlibai myself." I very much doubt this, for Mr. Acworth had previously said in his evidence. "When I found the plaintiff had not brought a written offer from Motlibai on the 26th November (referring to A3). "I then made up my mind to negotiate direct with her, and wrote to Bengali a few days after I received the memo. from Bhаruchа." The result of this was that an appointment was made to see Motlibai on the 15th December which could not be kept, and another appointment was then made for the 17th. Now if Mr. Acworth was dissatisfied with Hirji, and tired of waiting, and had an outstanding appointment with Motlibai, the result of having taken the matter into his own hands, I feel quite sure that A4 would not have induced him to refrain from going to see that lady himself, but would have strengthened his resolution to go and see her personally, because the letter does not say that Motlibai is willing to sell, but only that she is willing to "give" and is uncertain whether the giving is to be by lease or sale, and I think the natural result of this upon Mr. Acworth's mind would be that he would seek to put an end to that uncertainty by a personal interview. Consequently, I cannot accept Mr. Acworth's evidence as being by any means conclusive that he did not receive this letter. The fact is that Mr. Acworth has no independent recollection of the receipt or otherwise of any particular letter, and I am not surprised at it; consequently when he gives reasons for saying he did not receive a particular letter, which, to my mind, are inconclusive or point it to an opposite conclusion, I must be of opinion that he really has no recollection about the matter, for rejecting the reason for recollection, I cannot accept the denial of receipt as being of any weight. There is a reason, too, why it is very probable that Mr. Acworth received the letter and put it in the waste-paper basket. The letter finishes up with a remark about Hirji's brokerage. Now it is quite evident from Mr. Acworth's evidence that having taken the matter into his own hands, he did not consider Hirji was entitled to brokerage, as appears from his endorsement on A6, and so, it seems to me to be very unlikely that he would pay any attention to a communication, the desired answer to which would throw the matter out of his own hands back again into those of the broker and thus cause brokerage to be earned. The events after the 24th November which led up to A 4 being written appear from Exs. 23*n*, 33*o* and 23*p*, and the last, if a genuine entry, thoroughly corroborates A4, though there is no mention in it of that letter having been written. On the 16th December according to the diary Bengali had told Hirji to call the next day, which according to the diary he did, not knowing of the steps Mr. Acworth was taking, which, according to his evidence, sprang from himself and not from the suggestion of any one else, and which, according to Bhаruchа's evidence were unknown to him until the afternoon of the 17th December. On the 17th Bengali gave Hirji a letter to Motlibai, which was taken by one Cooverjee who went there with Hirji, and an entry of the interview between Hirji and Motlibai appears in Ex. 23*q* and was communicated to Bhаruchа. Motlibai and Nowrojee deny this interview, and Bhаruchа also denies that it was communicated to him, but Cooverjee swears that he took the note to Motlibai and came away leaving Hirji with her, and Gopaldas, Hirji's man, confirms Hirji as to going to Bengali's and thence with Cooverjee and a note to Motlibai's where he stopped downstairs. Having considered all that is alleged against these two witnesses, and especially Cooverjee, I have come to the conclusion that they are telling the truth. It was also argued that as Bengali was in communication with Mr. Acworth and knew that he was to see Motlibai on the afternoon of the 17th, he would not have given a note to Hirji to enable him to have an interview with Motlibai on the morning of that day. I do not take that view of the case. Bengali knew Hirji was the Municipal broker, and had had many communications with him about this matter, and Mr. Acworth had also from time to time been communicating with Bengali about the lands, so that I cannot suppose that he would see anything extraordinary in Hirji being at work contemporaneously with Mr. Acworth, especially seeing that it does not appear that Bengali had any inkling that Hirji's services had been dispensed with in any way. It seems to me exceedingly natural that knowing that Mr. Acworth was to see Motlibai in the afternoon, Bengali should think that, in her then state of mind, a little pressure or persuasion from Hirji in the forenoon might be useful. I see no reason further why Bengali should have told Hirji about what Mr. Acworth was doing. The correspondence between the two was private, and Bengali might well think that Mr. Acworth did not want what he was doing to be known. So, too, if Hirji saw Motlibai on that morniug, it seems to me to be more probable that she should say nothing about Mr. Acworth than that she should mention his name. I think, therefore, that the diary and the evidence of Cooverjee supports this letter, and having come to the conclusion that the diary is trustworthy up to the beginning of November, I do not see any reason why Hirji should commence to fabricate entries afterwards. After some further observations his Lordship said: I am of opinion that Hirji is entitled to recover his brokerage from the Municipality on this transaction also. I have not noticed in this judgment all the Exhibits nor every piece of evidence which has been given. This is not because I have not considered that which I have not mentioned. I have done this, but I did not desire to extend a necessary long judgment to an inordinate length. The last point to be decided is the rate of brokerage. It is admitted by Mr. Acworth that the ordinary rate is 2 per cent., and no agreement, express or implied, on the part of Hirji has been shown to take less than 2 per cent. in such cases as those in respect of which the present suits are brought; consequently I must hold that the plaintiffs are entitled to brokerage at that rate. There must therefore be a decree for the plaintiffs in suit No. 403 of 1893 for Rs. 18,412-4-2 and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent., and in suit No. 403 a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 14,949-12-5 and costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

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RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ..	87 71	74 14	75 10	64 42
Monday, October 8th.....	0 00	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total ..	87 71	74 14	75 10	64 42
Total fall to October 8th, 1893.....	81 74	68 87	66 42	65 54
Total fall to October 8th, 1892	122 71	99 38	97 74	93 15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·833	NW	3	95·0	78·4	47	...	28·41	+2·18
Agra	29·884	NW	4	92·5	70·8	60	...	30·32	+3·27
Cawnpore..	29·914	Calm	2	87·3	74·1	83	...	54·81	...
Allahabad..	29·874	WNW	3	87·1	74·3	91	...	62·81	+20·88
Jhansi.....	29·910	Calm	3	92·6	73·2	62	...	51·74	+14·36
Jacobabad..	29·909	Calm	3	101·5	64·6	67	...	0·29	−2·53
Karachi	29·970	NW	7	88·0	76·8	79	...	18·83	+12·55
Jeypore	29·946	WNW	6	97·1	71·5	59	...	20·79	+0·16
Ajmere	29·954	W	4	92·9	73·8	58	...	23·44	+2·39
Deesa	29·938	SSW	6	93·8	69·0	61	...	21·66	−3·99
Ahmedabad	29·969	NNW	1	91·2	77·1	78	...	42·18	...
Bhuj	29·970	NNE	4	86·9	70·4	74	...	27·52	+13·94
Rajkot	29·986	NNW	3	91·9	70·3	72	...	47·43	+19·36
Veraval ..	29·966	N	3	85·1	73·3	76	...	24·90	...
Neemuch ...	29·970	NNW	3	89·7	69·7	64	...	26·18	−4·23
Indore	29·971	W	2	86·5	68·1	84	1·01	27·58	−4·37
Sangor	29·936	Calm	3	87·8	67·2	87	...	60·03	+21·98
Jubbulpore.	29·927	WSW	2	87·9	68·2	89	...	51·40	−4·13
Hoshangabad	29·962	SW	1	89·3	71·2	86	0·21	53·18	+0·27
Khandwa...	29·999	W	4	89·7	73·7	79	...	36·70	+6·23
Raipur	29·915	N	1	92·3	72·1	77	...	25·48	+2·16
Nagpur	29·929	NNW	2	92·3	72·6	69	...	49·15	−4·57
Amraoti....	29·929	WSW	3	92·1

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HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY; Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

A TELEGRAM, through Reuter, to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date makes the quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday 1,830,000 quarters, or 120,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week previously. It also gives the figures relating to Cotton, which enable us to give our usual weekly statistics relating to that staple in a complete form as follows:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892
Week's receipts	236,000	221,000	187,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	37,000	31,000	71,000
" " Continent	96,000	64,000	45,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	703,000	551,000	592,000
" exports to U. K. do.	142,000	96,911	183,000
" " to Continent do.	174,000	142,000	95,000
" Stock in the Ports	470,000	527,000	623,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 5th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total Supply of all kinds	2,220,000	2,283,280	2,625,760
" " Surats	173,000	144,840	222,170

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	799 000	881,540	1,051,020
" London	7,000	8,000	8,000
American Afloat	83,000	40,000	105,000
East Indian "	10,000	12,000	13,000
Total	893,000	941,540	1,178,020
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-16.	4 3-16.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	2 11-16.	3 15-16d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	4d.	11-16d.	4d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	9,97,148
" " Branches	"	"	15,66,689
Other Deposits	"	"	33,53,487
Government Securities	"	"	10,95,554
Other Authorized " Un changed.			
Loans	Dec.	"	10,06,559
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	289,405
Balances with other Banks	"	"	95,716
Cash	Dec.	"	39,75,503

For the first time for many weeks the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs shows both a large diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance, say of 39¾ lakhs, 338¾ lakhs, and a considerable increase in the trade demand for Money, at some 23¾ lakhs, notwithstanding that business during the week covered by the Return remained as dull as ever, with the exception of more local activity in Cotton, and that the Money Market generally continued to be very easy. The increase in the trade demand is chiefly noticeable in withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of 30¼ lakhs, the addition to Bills Discounted having been but small, while, on the other hand, Loans had decreased by over 10 lakhs. In addition to this cause of depletion, however, the Bank's Cash Balance was last week reduced by withdrawals from Public Deposits both at the Bank's head office and at its branches, aggregating over 25¼ lakhs, which the realization of Government Securities held by the Bank only partly counterbalanced.

COTTON.—The improved demand from local spinners for this staple which was noticeable in the latter part of last week has not been sustained to-day, the takings of the Mills having been small again, while exporters have not operated at all, the tone of the market having been dull at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. The Mills have bought 950 bales in all, consisting of 400 Broach, at Rs. 150-72; 300 Sheagaum, at Rs. 148-53; 150 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 166-74¼; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 158 per candy.

Nearly 5¼ inches of rain fell at Cawnpore, in the Bengal Cotton circle, after last Thursday's telegrams were despatched, making the total fall since the 1st June 54·81 inches, or 24¼ inches above the annual rainfall in this district, and causing partial damage to the crop, the picking of which had commenced in the Delhi district of the same circle in bright weather, while the bolls of the plants were rapidly ripening at Agra and Beawar, only slight damage from the recent rains being anticipated in the latter district. In the Oomra, Broach, and Dhollera circles, bright, seasonable weather continued to prevail, and the plants were maturing rapidly, picking having partially begun in the Khangaum district of the first-named circle. At Bellary, however, the absence of rain was causing anxiety; and in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle the crops were withering for the same reason.

WHEAT remains a dull market, the operations of shippers being still upon a very small scale, and quotations as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	13	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	11	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10	6 "
Red Delhi	"	3	3	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	13	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS are steady in tone with a moderate export business passing. The prices of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt. to our quotations, other descriptions being unchanged in value:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0	to Rs. 8-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-4-0	to " 6-5-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-0-0	to " 6-2-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-12-0	to " 5-14-0	"
Gingelly White	" 44-0-0	to " 45-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-0-0		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	230 bales.
Wheat	4,018 cwt.
Linseed	3,321 "
Rapeseed	774 "
Gingelly	3,499 "
Groundnuts	891 "
Castorseed	2,390 "
Rice	4,614 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The City of Agra (s), berthed for late October loading to Liverpool *via* Kurrachee, having secured all her deadweight in Kurrachee at 15s. per ton, has booked here only Myrabollams, and similar light cargo, at 14s. per ton. Business has been done for Hull, October shipment, at 16s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—In presence of the news of the allotment of extra Indian Council Bills in London on Saturday at enhanced rates (as mantioned in our report under that evening's date) combined with the announcement that Japan also meditates borrowing in London to the extent of ten millions sterling, this market opened firm at 1s. 3 8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and Demand, and at 1s. 1 15-32 to ⅛d. for three months' sight Credits. Sellers, however, were on the alert, and resales came out freely at from 1s. 1 7-16d. to 1s. 1 17-32d. for Demand and Telegraphic, and Bank Telegraphic also rose to 1s. 1 15-32d. for near transfer, at which transactions took place, and at one time 1s. 1½d. was offering for January. Merchants' Bills, however, have again been scarce, and, before the close, Gold speculators were reported to be trying to buy at the enhanced rate, causing the market to close quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 15-32d. to 7-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 15-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 1 9-16d. "
Francs do.	1·42½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 9-16 and 103 3/8 for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, respectively; but thereafter declined 1-16 to 1/8 per cent. rallying, however, before the close and leaving off at the opening quotation in both positions.

SHARES have been quiet but generally steady at the lately reduced quotations for Mill Scrip, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas and of Rs. 5 in Alliance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2⅝
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	57 3-8
Bar Silver	29½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERRY—October 4, at the Manor House, Koyembedu, Madras, the wife of J Henry Berry, of a daughter

BREMNER—October 4, at Kilpauk, the wife of D Scott Bremner, of a son

COMINS—September 30, at 1, The Ridge, Darjiling, the wife of Surgeon-Major Comins, Indian Medical Service, of a son

HAMMILL—September 24, at Lala Musa, the wife of P J Hammill, of a daughter

NICOL—October 3, at 20, British Indian Street, the wife of T J Nicol, of a son

SHORTLAND—September 29, the wife of Mr R Shortland, Chargeman of the Lallagooda Works, Secunderabad, Deccan, of a son

WILLIAMSON—October 3, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain C V W Williamson, A C-General, of a son

YOUNG—September 6, at Ealing, the wife of J D Young, Esq, District Superintendent, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a daughter

DEATHS.

FEWKES—September 30, at the Monegar Choultry, Royapuram, Mrs Lilly Fewkes, nee Graham, the dearly beloved wife of Mr J R Fewkes, Superintendent, aged 51 years

WILSON—September 8, at 42, Addison Road North, Kensington, Charles Happerfield, the beloved son of Stephen and Emma Wilson, aged 23

YEATES—October 2, at Salem, Madras, Robert Lionel Thomas Williams Scott Yeates, infant son of the late Surgeon-Lieutenant Robert Yeates, I M S, aged 6 weeks

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1894.

THE comments of the Native newspapers upon Professor MaxMuller's letter to the *Times* on the subject of the sufferings of Hindu widows supply much reading of a varied and interesting character. It may be said generally that on this side of India the letter has been received in an appreciative and friendly spirit, though particular allegations, conclusions, or suggestions are taken some exception to. But in Bengal the reception has been less favourable. The *Liberal* indeed says: "We gladly welcome any suggestions and advice such as come from such a true friend as Professor MaxMuller;" but the *Reis and Rayyet* observes: "Well might the old Pandit have spared himself the task of enlightening us on a subject on which his information is evidently and necessarily second-hand. Some of his statements of fact are astounding in all conscience." The paper then proceeds to make the following "astounding" statements of its own: "A Hindu widow is in fact treated with every respect, consideration, and tenderness, and if her condition of widowhood makes any difference in her condition, the difference, so far as her relations are concerned, is all in her favour. We do not deny that she subjects herself to some austerities and privations, which must be like all austerities and privations more or less painful. For ourselves, we would be glad if they were relaxed. But they are self-imposed and voluntary, according to her ideas of moral duty, and nobody has any business to interfere with her own choice, and her own conduct." Truly the *Indu Prakash* does well to remind us, with regard to such writers, that "their attitude towards the helpless widow is the result of a deeply-ingrained superstition, mixed up with quasi-religious convictions, which . . . . are certainly hard to eradicate except by education. It is well-known that their morbid ways of thinking and belief hardly make them free agents in all their dealings, the stars are consulted, the family gods are read, and fetishes innumerable are brought into requisition, not to speak of amulets, and unmeaning performances known as *todgas*, and the thousand and one tricks, which are palmed off on the credulous by the crafty and designing man of knowledge for a consideration." Or if any evidence is needed to prove how false is the picture given by the Bengal paper, let us hear that of our own. Says the *Dayan Prakash* "The utter heartlessness which is witnessed almost in every high-caste Hindu home, when a young widow of fourteen or fifteen, is forcibly shaved by the elder women assisted by the men, has certainly no parallel in the most heart-rending accounts of man's cruelty to woman even amongst the most uncivilized communities in the heart of Africa. Scarcely one young widow in a million is willing to sit before the barber to get herself shorn of that nature's ornament on her head, and yet every one of them is dragged before the barber in spite of the heart-rending cries and shrieks and protestations, at an age at which many of their sisters in Europe have no thought of what marriage means." And it is added that the young girls often get "huge cuts and wounds on the head with the razor for having struggled to evade that heartless and most abominable operation." Or let us hear a voice from Madras whence the *People's Friend* tells us that: "There is no use for the *Hindu Patriot*, or the *Indian Nation*, or *Hope* shutting their eyes to the miserable lives led by child-widows, and using their efforts in making it appear that the Professor is practically ignorant of the facts, and that his authority is mere hearsay evidence, not admissible in any court of justice. The Hindu widow is the most unfortunate woman in the world. No one feels a spark of sympathy for her and no one can give her help in relief. She is looked upon as a curse." Happily the case is here too strongly put for we know there are a large and increasing number of Hindus whose minds have been broadened by education who are doing their best to ameliorate the condition of the Hindu widow.

But let us pass from the contemplation of the immediate question, and endeavour if possible, to understand by what process of thought any civilized men can reconcile to their consciences such a system. Says one paper "According to the Hindu idea, the end of life is not happiness, at any rate in any material sense. Not the gratification of desires, but the regulation of them, or, if possible, the extinction of them, is part of the ideal." And again: "The Hindu widow, like the Hindu youth *in statu pupillari*, like every Hindu in his advanced years, has to live a life of *brahmacharya*, which may be roughly paraphrased as asceticism." Probably the whole field of literature, ancient and modern, cannot furnish an instance of an argument more barefaced in its iniquity than the inference that is here intended, namely, that because the celibate life is proper for boys (though unfortunately even this is not in practice maintained), and for old men (though only after having lived the life of a *grihast* and brought up a family), therefore it is proper also for a young widowed woman. It is a strange task for us to have to remind Hindu writers of the names of Visvamitra and Parasar, of the genesis of Sakuntula, and of the impossibility, according to Hindu philosophers, of the control of a human body, though it be sustained only by water and herbs and be instinct with the spirit of a *Rishi*. Nor can the full force of the proposition made above be realized unless it is also understood how restricted the Hindu woman's life is at best, and that the highest regions of the Vedic religion itself are denied to her. Then follows the conclusion, blank and dismal in its idleness: "If it is not proper that the widow's life should be joyful; it is not necessary that it should be useful." In reading such a passage we know not whether to marvel most at the blindness to the beauty and glory of the world which it betrays, or at the self-sufficiency of men who can thus glibly dogmatise and prescribe for others than themselves. We feel inclined to let in some fresh and wholesome air in the form of a little wordly wisdom from Emerson or Kingsley, but it is not necessary to go further than some of the native papers, one of which observes that "the position of women must be liberated from all unreasonable, unnecessary, and unnatural restraints, and the line of development must be the easy and healthy one of nature and not the difficult and risky course of vague and meaningless spirituality. There is no reason why women alone should be chained to perpetual widowhood. But, as it may not be possible or desirable for all widows to re-marry, nor for all spinsters to marry, it is necessary that honourable and useful means of occupation should be made available to women as well as to men." As to the measures which should be taken to meet the existing evil, we concur, as we have before said with the majority of the Native papers that the remedy must come from within and not from any external authority. One paper urges that Government should interfere at least so far as to protect widows from personal injury and disfigurement; but we do not see why the existing law is not sufficient for this if only the persons injured or threatened with injury will avail themselves of it. And as to the question at large the pages of the Native Press prove that there is a spirit abroad against which the bigotry and sexual selfishness exhibited in some quarters will contend in vain. No foreign interference is necessary: this is a matter in which the Hindu community will save itself, and cast aside a system, which has done as much to weaken the race, and retard its progress.

So many and so great have been the losses entailed upon Karachi by breaches in the North-Western Railway, that the Chamber of Commerce of that port has taken the matter up in earnest, and is now moving Government to take such steps as are calculated to prevent a recurrence of the inconveniences and losses complained of. A year ago the Chamber represented to Government the disastrous effect of these annual breaches upon the trade of the port. But what was then complained of has been much intensified in the monsoon, now almost at an end, for the interruption to traffic has been of a more serious nature than in any preceding year, and the disorganisation of trade has in proportion been more disastrous. For exporters who have had contracts for shipments of produce to Europe during the months of July and August, it is shown that the situation has been most critical. Exporters have practically been unable to fulfil their undertakings, and will have to pay very large sums of money to bring about settlements. A consequent source of loss, though trifling in comparison with this is in the demurrage, exporters have to pay to the steamers now in port, the tonnage of which aggregates thirty thousand tons. There is yet another loss to be faced by shippers, the Chamber says. A considerable decline having taken place in Home prices of produce, it is improbable that buyers will grant any extension of time to sellers, but will insist on their contracts being cancelled, and this will mean that produce bought to cover actual sales, will be thrown on to exporters' hands in a falling market, and must result in heavy deficiencies, to say nothing of losses in interest. Importers, it is represented, suffer no less seriously, for they also incur heavy losses in interest and more disastrous ones from finding themselves encumbered with goods purchased for up-country markets but rendered unsaleable, owing to supplies, during the cessation of traffic, having been secured from the competing markets of Bombay and Calcutta. The Karachi Chamber sends to Government a precis of the official telegrams referring to the breaches on the North-Western Railway as illustrating the personal suspense in which the mercantile community was kept during the boisterous part of the rains. And the Chamber, in a tone which betrays no sign of temerity, declare that the present state of things cannot be longer tolerated by any class of the trading community. Government is warned that unless prompt measures are taken to secure continuity of railway communication with the Punjab, exporters will be forced into a policy of inaction during the monsoon months, the risk now involved being out of all proportion to any possible gain. The result of this inaction, it is urged, will be that trade during July, August, and September—which should be the busiest months of the year—will be driven away from Karachi, to the detriment of all interests connected with the port. Such a diversion of trade, moreover, will be difficult to counteract and is apt to remain permanent. In order that there may be no mistake as to the remedy for these ills and others likely to follow the Chamber indicates them. They are the completion, before the dangerous season next year, of such works as may be necessary to protect the North-Western Railway, between Sukkur and the foot of the Lakhi Pass, from the effects of the annual floods from the Indus, and the immediate construction of the chord line on the east bank of the Indus, between Rohri and Hyderabad, sufficiently far away from the river to insure immunity from floods. For the protection of the North-Western Railway, it is asked that a liberal grant may be made each year, to allow of the bunds and training works in connection with the Indus being maintained in an efficient state, and as regards the chord line they submit that should Government not be in a position to allot the necessary funds for its immediate construction, special concessions should be offered to outside capitalists to induce them to undertake the scheme. Further, the Chamber indicates how, in its opinion, the work may be most economically carried out and asks, lest the prospect of the bridge over the Indus between Hyderabad and Kotri dismay Government that a ferry, such as ran at Sukkur prior to the building of the Lansdowne bridge, shall be established. Of course losses to Karachi may mean gains to Bombay and Calcutta, but there is no one so selfish as to wish Karachi to suffer the annual losses it does from causes which are not wholly unavoidable.

A CRY for representative Government comes from the Far East; that colonial Hampden, the Hon. T. A. Whitehead, having first raised it. It is Hongkong this time which wishes a voice in the management of its own affairs, and to be treated as other British possessions are. Whereas fifty years ago the colony was founded on a barren rock, the abode of a few fishermen and pirates, it is now a city and settlement with upwards of a quarter of a million inhabitants, and a trade estimated annually at about forty million sterling; yet its form of government is practically the same, and it is claimed that the time has come for a change. The whole interests of the colonists are, it is to be represented to the House of Commons, inextricably and permanently bound up in the good administration of the colony, in the efficiency of its executive, and the soundness of its finance. They are allowed to take only a limited part in the government of the Colony, and are not permitted to have any really effective voice in the management of its affairs, external or internal. Being purely a Crown Colony, it is governed by a Governor, appointed by the Queen, and by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The former is composed wholly of Officers of the Crown, nominated and appointed by the Crown; the latter consists of seven official members, selected and appointed by the Queen, and five unofficial members, two of whom are nominated by certain public bodies in the colony, while the other three are selected by the Governor, and all are appointed by her Majesty. The Executive Council sits and deliberates in secret. The Legislative Council sits with open doors, and its procedure appears to admit of full and unfettered discussion, but it is alleged there is virtually no true freedom of debate. Questions are considered and settled, and the policy to be adopted by the Government in connection therewith is decided in the Executive Council. They are then brought before the Legislative Council, where the Government—the official members being in a majority—can secure the passing of any measure, in face of any opposition on the part of the unofficial members, who are thus limited to objecting and protesting—and this mostly in vain, for members who have but short experience in the colony and are not in touch with it and its aspirations, determine what shall or shall not be done. Mr. Whitehead urges that the officials appointed to Hongkong are there so short a time that it is impossible to get in touch with it. Their appointments in that colony are merely stepping-stones to others, and could they do so and vote accordingly when any difference of opinion arose, they would run the risk of a conflict with the Governor. The unofficial members, it is pointed out on the other hand, are persons who have passed large portions of their lives in the colony, and who either have permanent personal interests in it, or hold prominent positions of trust which connect them most closely with its affairs, and are, therefore, the more likely to have been required to carefully study its real needs, and to have thoroughly acquainted themselves with the methods by which these are best to be met. And what they and the class from whom they are selected now wish is that they may be given a greater share in the control. Their request is not at all extravagant. All that they ask is

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE NEUTRALS IN THE COREAN WATERS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Great Britain, Italy, France, and Russia have declined to accede to the Chinese claim to limit the freedom of navigation of ships of the Neutral Powers in the Corean waters.

THE LACK OF OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

MORE CADETSHIPS OFFERED TO THE LADS OF MERCANTILE MARINE TRAINING SHIPS.

Earl Spencer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, inspected the training ship Conway, which has been lent by the Admiralty to the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool, and in course of his lordship's address to the boys he announced the fact that there was a lack of officers for the British Navy, and said that five cadetships will be offered in December next to the lads from Conway and from the ship lent to the Thames Marine Officers' Training Ship Society, the Worcester, instead of one cadetship which has hitherto been annually given by the Royal Navy to the candidates from the two training ships.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE AFRICAN QUESTIONS.

ENGLAND WILL NEVER LEAVE EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The *Times*, in commenting upon the Anglo-French questions in Africa, observes that Great Britain has given free hand to France in North and West of Africa, but cannot acquiesce in a French advance to the sources of the Nile.

It is essential, the paper points out, for England to maintain the security of her routes to India, but the establishment of a great French empire in the East and the French presence in Central Africa will not tend towards increasing that security.

The *Times*, in conclusion, says that Great Britain will never leave Egypt with France within a striking distance from the Nile.

DEATH OF DR. OLIVER W. HOLMES, M. D.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.D., the well-known author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, &c., is dead.

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA BY THE ITALIANS.

THE KHALIFA FURIOUS.

ROME, Oct. 8.

Advices received from Massowah state that the Khalifa Abdula is furious owing to the occupation of Kassala by the Italians.

He has summoned his Emirs to Omdurman to discuss what retaliatory measures should be taken against the Italians.

He has ordered to fortify Omdurman.

The European and Egyptian prisoners are now treated by the Khalifa with increased severity.

THE MILITARY EMEUTE IN ATHENS.

ACQUITTAL OF THE RINGLEADER.

ATHENS, Oct. 8.

The court-martial on eighty-six officers of the Athenian garrison who accompanied by soldiers bearing revolvers and axes had totally wrecked the office of the "Acrepolis," one of the largest Athenian daily paper on the 1st ultimo, on account of the insulting tone assumed by the paper towards the Army in speaking of the repeated excesses committed about town by the officers, was concluded to-day.

All the accused have been acquitted on the ground of extreme provocation offered by the insulting language of the journal.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PAMIRS.

EVACUATION OF ROSHAND BY THE AFGHANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

The *Turkistan Gazette* states that the Afghans have evacuted the province of Roshand and the valleys of Ghund (Khund ?) and Shak-darya, and also the right bank of Panjah, and it adds that the recent *reconnaissances* of Colonel Yonoff in the Pamir regions are entirely confined to the Russian territory.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m., to-day.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 8.

The Governor and staff arrived at Ahmednagar station early this morning. At 7 a.m. H. E. was received by Messrs. Steward and Bagnell, Colonel Garstin, Commanding at Ahmednagar, and other civil and military officials. The party then drove to the Municipal Hall, where an address was presented by the President of the Municipality Mr. Nusserwanjee Cursetjee.

His Excellency, in reply, after touching on matters of local interest, to which attention had been drawn in the Municipal address, referred at some length to the late religious disturbances in the Deccan, which he regretted and hoped it would not recur.

The Governor then drove on to the American Mission School, and from thence to the Collector's bungalow for breakfast.

After lunching with Mr. Steward the Governor holds a reception and visits the Remount and Horse-breeding establishments, leaving by the night train for Sholapur's statements.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 8.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission, Shridev, inamdar of Chipat, corroborated his brother Girjashanker in the

Trikamlal, clerk of Girdharlal, deposed as to giving Rs. 1,000 in *Jeth* last to Girjashanker in the presence of Shivlal at his master's order.

The next important witness was Girdharlal, a shroff, who produced Bapat's accounts with his firm, which showed that the first *khata* was opened in Samvat 1936. Up till Samvat 1945 the balance was against Bapat when the account was closed, and next year a fresh account was opened. There was a marked contrast in the old and new accounts; the former showed a balance against Bapat and the latter a large credit account in his favour. Witness' examination was not finished when the court adjourned.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

A disastrous railway accident occurred, on Saturday evening, between Shellabagh and Killa Abdulla stations on the new Chaman extension of the North-Western Railway. After the mail left Shellabagh, a ballast train, standing on the siding broke away followed in the same direction, running into the rear of the mail with a terrific crash. The guards of both the trains were killed on the spot. The passengers had a severe shock. No serious injuries have been reported. A relief train was immediately sent from Bostan. No further particulars are yet to hand.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION ESCORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

By the order of the Government of India, the mobilization of the Waziristan reserve brigade, at Dera Ismail Khan, has been postponed till the 15th instant; and Mr. Lyons will consequently delay his departure from Simla.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S PROGRAMME.

At the next Legislative Council meeting the following will be the programme:—The Indian Articles of War Bill; Repealing and Amending of the Army Bill; and the Burma Municipal Act Amendment Bill will be passed.

THE RANGOON BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The enquiry into the case of concocting evidence in the case of robbery in the recent Sessions against Inspectors Po Ni and Pakiri commenced to-day before the Commissioner of Pegu. Four Lugyis spoke of arresting accused in the robbery case, and that Inspector Pakiri whilst searchiug found a bangle and a box of cartridges in the house under the mattress. The Chinese pawnbroker said that the bangle before the court was pawned by Shwe Wine, one of the accused in the robbery case. None of the witnesses were sworn.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

One of the best concerts ever given by this Society—and that is saying a great deal—took place last night at the Town Hall, being the initial performance of the eighth season. The first part of the programme consisted of instrumental music, and Jensen's Cantata, "The Feast of Adonis"; the second part was composed of the sacred Cantata "Song of Miriam," an unaccompanied vocal quartette, "God is a Spirit," and the Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Seppings and the Officers of the King's Own Yorkshire Infantry, several members of the band of the regiment assisted in the orchestra, which was composed as follows:—

Violins	Violas	Cellos
Mr Wilson, Herr Stella	Herr Schmuck	Mr Mull
Mrs Collie, Miss Pedraza	Sergt. Quant	Pte Monaghan
Corpl Bee		Bass.
Signor Inzoli, Surg-Lt-Col Barker		Pte Dungworth
Miss Kirkham, Miss F Kirkham		
Corpl. Powell		
Flutes	**Clarionets**	**Horns**
Pte MacDonald	Pte Fox	Pte Goodfellow
Pte Mathews	Pte Choake	Lce-Corpl Brown
Tympani		**Piano**
Pte McIntier		Miss Flower.

These executants played well together, and contributed materially towards the undoubted success of the evening's performance. The chorus numbered some fifty voices, and the chief vocal parts were sustained by such talented local amateurs as Miss Tudball, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Oliver, Miss E. Dumayne, Mr. Pell, and Lieut.-Col. Martin, the honorary secretary, whose good work for the Society is, we regret to say, nearly finished, as in a few months' time he will be saying good-bye to his many musical friends in Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin is always courteous and affable, yet his firmness and energy, his attention to the minutest details and unfailing presence at rehearsals has infused such a spirit of emulation into the members of the Society, that to-day it stands foremost amongst associations of the kind in India. This position will, we trust, be retained unimpaired after the honorary secretary's departure, though it will be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the services of an equally enthusiastic and energetic gentleman to succeed him. We were pleased to see Mr. Nixon back in the place he fills with so much distinction as conductor, and the really marvellous improvement in the manner in which the choruses were rendered is no doubt due in a great measure to conscientious and painstaking rehearsals under his able baton. Before the concert commenced Lieut-Col. Martin stepped forward and stated that owing to indisposition, Herr Stella would be unable to give the clarionet solo for which he was down on the programme, but he would play in the orchestra. He regretted very much to have to further announce that Mr. Hamilton, who was to have given a piano solo was seriously ill with fever. The solo would however be given as Miss Flower had kindly come to the rescue at a moment's notice. He was sure that under these circumstances the audience would extend to her every indulgence. (Cheers.) The concert opened with a sweet trio for piano, violin and viola in G (*Niels Gade*), which was taken by Miss Schmuck, Sergt.-Lieut.-Colonel Barker, and Herr Schmuck. Miss Flower then took the place which was to have been occupied by Mr. T. Hamilton and gave a short ballad from Raff on the piano so faultlessly as to fully merit the enthusiastic encore which she received. Miss Pedraza and Mrs. Collie played Dancla's "Petites Symphonies" as a violin duet, accompanied by Miss L. Pedraza, and by their skilful manipulation attained one of the chief successes of the evening. Of course the audience was not satisfied until the clever violinists re-appeared. "The Feast of Adonis," which came next, is a bright pretty chorus with a charming solo, rendered by Miss N. Tudball in her best style, and a trio well sung by Miss Tudbal!, Mrs. Macbeth, and Mrs. Oliver. The choruses were beautifully executed throughout, particularly the one immediately preceding the finale. After an interval the sacred Cantata, "Song of Miriam," by Schubert, was rendered with taste and effect, Miss N. Tudball again distinguishing herself by her sympathetic singing as Miriam. This piece—narrating the destruction of Pharaoh's Army in the Red Sea and the deliverance of the children of Israel—is especially well suited to the abilities of the chorus and the attack and enunciation were good throughout. It is set somewhat high, but the top notes rang out clear and true, the quality of tone being maintained throughout. Perhaps the most effective number was the allegro "Strike your timbrels, Hebrew maidens." The piece is one of great beauty, and the refrain running through it is an adaptation from an old Hebrew melody, which probably dates from the time of the passage of the children of Israel from Egypt, of which it is descriptive. The Cantata which ends with a magnificant allegro "Mighty is the Lord at all Times," was very fittingly followed by a quartette, from Sterndale, Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," "God is a Spirit," which was rendered, unaccompanied, by Miss E. Dumayne, Mrs. Macbeth, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, and Mr. Pell. Nearly everyone knows the Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and it is only necessary to say that full justice was done to its sonorous cadences. It is a piece which to "go" well must have a vigorous well-sustained attack, and throughout it was rendered in a manner which did credit to everyone concerned. In conclusion, we have only to say that the Society was fortunate in obtaining the services of such an admirable orchestra composed of the lady and gentlemen amateurs we have named above. They acquitted themselves admirably, and, indeed, the whole concert was so uniformly good as to thoroughly deserve the full measure of appreciation it obtained from a crowded and enthusiastic house. The performance was a sample of what the Philharmonic Society can do, and we look forward to the time when they will turn their attention to more ambitious works, and delight us with the "Messiah," "Elijah," or some other oratorio of a like character. Judging from last night's performance, they would be likely to interpret these productions in a manner worthy of their own reputation and the character of the compositions.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

CHATTER ON THE PAST CRICKET CAMPAIGN.

I find that I have engaged to write yet another article on the cricket season, which has been brought to a close during the past few days. Last week it was my pleasure to discourse concerning the cricket championship and the history of Surrey as our leading county. Within a day of the publication of my letter a lenghy article appeared "from a correspondent" in "The Times" on the subject of "Cricket Counties' Classification." I don't know who the writer of this essay is, and, what is more, I don't want to know, but I feel that I must traverse some of the statements and opinions of this autocratic, cynical critic, who make some of the most ridiculous assertions that it has ever been my lot to discover in cold print. He takes exception to the terms "first" and "second" class counties, and enters his protest against the power of the Press over the game. He questions "the value of the opinions so confidently put forward by unknown authorities who claim to make and unmake counties and to assign championships." He wants to know how many of the writers have ever been "under fire" against leading professionals, and asserts that no one can value a cricketer's performances unless he has. Moreover, he takes occasion to sneer at the public. Says he:—"The 'public' are capital fellows and have an excellent sixpennyworth throughout the season, but it is not within the province of the public to dictate how the game is to be played by clubs on whose shoulders rest the anxieties and expense of the management." He protests against what he is pleased to call mob dictation." While he would place all counties on a level, and play cricket solely for the sake of the game, he observes that the "success of counties depends much upon the state of the exchequer." Now, with your kind indulgence, I desire to traverse these statements, in the hope that they may meet the eyes of those who print and publish what in my opinion is such undiluted nonsense.

CRICKET AND THE PRESS.

One might think that the English Press had done nothing for the noble game of cricket. The space, the attention, the descriptive reports, and the criticism which the newspapers of England have devoted to this pastime have done a very great deal to ensure the position which this recreation has taken among the diversions of a sport-loving people. Cricket reporting has done more to stimulate the game than any agency of club in the world. 'Tis pleasant sure to see one's self in print, especially if one's achievements with either bat or ball are such as to look nice and rivet the eye of the reader. I admit that a big pair of spectacles is not exhilarating to a player, although the fear of seeing round cyphers attached to one's name increases a man's anxiety to score. Publicity to thousands of cricketers is as the breath of their nostrils, and it is absurd to deride the power of the Press in such matters. Is no journalist to write on cricket unless he has been a player of credit and renown? Apply the argument in other directions. Are only painters to be our art critics, actors to be our dramatic and theatrical commentators, politicians to discuss the science of government, and lawyers to animadvert upon the great criminal and civil cases of the day? The theory is absurd. It strikes at the root of all journalism. If every pressman is to be a specialist I am afraid that we should have so many dull and uninteresting publications that the Press would soon lose its power to please. Very frequently bad painters make good critics, and politicians who cannot construct and draft a bill develop into the most caustic and sensible of commentators, and confer benefits upon the world by showing either the weakness or the strength of the work of others. The most able cricket club secretary that ever I knew never had a bat in his hand in his life, and some of our most painstaking, powerful, and polished critics of cricket couldn't stand up for five minutes against Richardson or Mold. A pressman who watches cricket year in year out, who devotes his best faculties and energies to its study, but who only ranks amongst the muffs and the duffers, may be one of the best judges of the game. This writer objects to the classification of the counties and the creation of a championship. He declares that "captains of counties should take matters authoritatively into their own hands, and settle outstanding questions and do away with the meddle-and-muddle which now exists." Well why don't they?

THE "HATED" CHAMPIONSHIP.

It's simply and solely because the captains of counties, and all authorities, neglected to take any action in these matters that the Press stepped in and did it. In these days of publicity, comparison, competition, and statistics is it likely that the Press can stand still because of the inactivity of others. Besides the writer is entirely off his horse, as the saying is. It is not true that the Press has created and maintained these titles alone. The leading counties so far interested themselves in these matters that in December, 1889, they actually called a meeting to decide how points were to be counted in the championship, and in 1890, while the season was at its height, the Cricket Council officially arranged the counties into first, second, and third class. The Cricket Council and the county secretaries actually adopted the system of classification and decided to ignore drawn games in the competition for the championship. If ever the action of the Press was justified surely it was in this instance. And now there is some talk of reviving the County Council. I hope it will be brought to life again. Nobody seems to know why it was allowed to collapse and nobody appears to be certain of the fact that it is "legally dead." "The Times" scribbler is very lofty and disdainful of his brethren, but he is clearly wrong. The Press did that which the M.C.C., and the captains of the counties neglected to do. And the journalists of the land did their work so well that the counties themselves and the cricketing world recognised its merit, and when a legislative body was formed they confirmed the system in its main points. And the Cricket Council—true it is not now in power—did classify the shires even into three divisions. The "Times" man wishes us to believe that Norfolk and Devon are equal to Notts, or Surrey, or Yorkshire. If it be a question of reform or alteration in the laws of the game itself, then all counties which play have a right to be heard, but that is no reason why we should place all shires on the same level regardless of differences in their collective skill. It's entirely a matter of skill, and if one county has more than another the Press has a right to recognise it. And it will do so.

WHO PROVIDES THE SINEWS OF SPORT?

What cheap sarcasm it is to say that the "public" are capital fellows, and have a capital sixpennyworth throughout the season, but it is not within the province of the public to dictate. Nobody ever suggested that the Democracy wished to assume the part of cricket dictators, and the public themselves are the best judges of the value they receive in return for their nimble sixpences. But the public must be considered, must in fact be catered for, if cricket as at present played, is to continue. Few clubs could meet their expenses without public support. I should like to know who has made the Surrey, the Lancashire, and other cricket organisations the wealthy corporations that they are. Not the members alone. It is the silver of the masses which provides the sinews of sport, and if you ignore the public you will soon kill your pastimes. That is the long and short of it. Of course the "public" are capital fellows. Peel, Ulyett, Barlow, Briggs, Watson, Maurice Read, and other professionals who have received benefits, which of late years have run into very handsome four figure sums, looked to the public for their reward, and they got it. No club, however rich, could afford to recognise the faithful services of years in an adequate manner without public help, and so the clubs and the masses join hands. Of course the public are capital fellows. Too capital to be sneered at. If clubs and teams do not study the people they are sure to suffer in support. Take Notts as an instance. In 1868 there was a book published called "British Sports and Pastimes." It was edited by Anthony Trollope, and consisted of essays on our recreations by Trollope, Leslie Stephen, and others. In the article on Cricket the writer is referring to Notts, when he remarks: "Free hitting, more particularly to leg, has been a characteristic of the eleven ever since the oldest memory." Fancy Notts being accused of free hitting nowadays. No, the times have changed, and Notts have changed with them. They have departed from their oldest characteristics and traditions, and have in a large measure forfeited public favour in consequence. There is no free hitting in Nottingham, and sempitemal science has become wearisome. No, you cannot disregard popular prejudices with impunity.

MEN, NOT MONEY, MAKE A CRICKET TEAM.

Moreover, says "The Times" scribbler, "success of counties depends much on the state of the exchequer." I don't think so. Let us take Notts again. Was Notts ever a rich county. I trow not. And yet during the greater part of the time in which there has been any cricket history Notts have been at the head of the North, and they have been champion county more often than any other. Let us get at facts again. In "Cricket" sometime ago, the Rev. R. S. Holmes gave us the results of his examination of twenty years county cricket, down to the end of 1892. Including Derbyshire and Somerset, the ten counties had played 990 matches against each other. Only four had won more matches than they had lost, namely, Notts, Lancashire, Surrey, and Yorkshire. Notts had played 241, won 121, lost 47, and drawn 73; Lancashire 231, won 124, lost 63, drawn 44; Surrey 276, won 134, lost 94, drawn 47; and Yorkshire 282, won 122, lost 87, and drawn 73. Thus, while Notts had the smallest number of actual wins they come at the head of affairs, for reckoning on the present system of ignoring the draws, and substracting the losses from the gains. Notts are credited with 74 points, Lancashire with 61, Surrey with 40, and Yorkshire 55. The other counties have minus quantities, except Somerset, who, at that time, had only played 28 matches. Now if success in cricket depends upon the state of the exchequer, how have Notts held their own against such wealthy rivals as Lancashire, Surrey and Yorkshire, with their vast populations and equally vast resources. If wealth ruled the world of cricket either Lancashire, Surrey, Middlesex or Yorkshire would always be the champion county. Have we not seen even within the last decade Lancashire offering a fortune for a fast bowler? Look at the terrible period of depression which Surrey passed through from 1864 until 1887—until Lohmann came to bring success and silver and gold. How patiently Yorkshire persevered until they found a strong young team, and then a man tells us that money can command success in cricket. The same essay on cricket to which I have already referred says:—"Bowling is more like poetry, and cannot be so manufactured (compared with batting); and a bowler must be created with natural advantages if he is ever to shine. When found, he is like a tenore robusto—a priceless treasure." If we look round our leading counties we can point to each of them as having been, at some time within our memory, casting anxious looks on the horizon for the advent of the new bowler. No, money is not all powerful in cricket. Men, not money, rules the roost. So much for "The Times" scribbler.

THE LIGHTS OF OTHER DAYS: GEORGE ULYETT.

The recent cricket campaign presents some negative features of interest which we are apt to overlook in searching for positive distinguishing facts and sensations. We have such short memories. The season of 1894 will not be more remarkable for the visits of the South African and Dutch teams, for the race between Surrey and Yorkshire, and the success of the former, than for the disappearance of Ulyett from the Yorkshire ranks, of Shrewsbury from the Notts eleven, of Hewett from the Somerset team, of the resignation and retirement of Mr. John Shuter, the Surrey captain, of the quiet withdrawal of Mr. A. N. Hornby, who has only played in one important match for Lancashire, and of the failure of Mr. Gilbert Grace when playing for Gloucestershire. These are unpleasant incidents that we would fain forget. The round figure of "Happy Jack" will be missed from our big matches. "The Pride of Pitsmoor," who was born on October 21, 1851, was drafted into the county team without playing for the Colts. He first assisted Yorkshire against Sussex at Bramall Lane on July 14, 1873, and at once established himself as a first-rate allround cricketer. Last year he attained his majority, or completed 21 years service, but with the close of 1893 we saw the last of him in the best company, unless he should spring up again like Dicky Daft and Alfred Shaw. It hardly seems like Yorkshire to some of us old fogeys without Louis Hall blocking at the one crease and George Ulyett hitting away with might and main at the other. I remember "George"—"our George" as they used to call him—bowling Mr. Hornby, Watson, and Briggs, with successive balls eleven years ago, while for Yorkshire against Sussex at Brighton in 1885 Hall and Ulyett scored over 100 for the first wicket in each innings before being parted. The pair did this sort of thing on six or seven occasions. Ulyett was a good, all round, plucky, jolly fellow, and once played Association football.

MESSRS. J. SHUTER AND A. N. HORNBY.

Shrewsbury has been under an eclipse this season. He has never assisted Notts, but they are looking for his help next year. The Notts committee had better not count too confidently upon his co-operation. I don't know that I can say more of Shrewsbury than I did at the time of his benefit, which I have reason to believe has realised a disappointing sum. From 1875 to the close of last summer Arthur the great was a tower of strength to his native shire. In 1893 he made 976 runs for it, averaging 37·14, so that no doubt his loss has been severely felt. The burly Sherwin and Shacklock are also amongst those who must be reported missing from Notts. As Mr. Hewett headed the batting list of Somerset last year, when he had an average of 31·18, his defection is a matter for sincere regret. Mr. John Shuter is as capable a cricketer, as skilful a skipper, and as handsome a man as anyone need wish to see. Mr. Shuter was a prominent figure in Surrey cricket for 16 or 17 years, and had much to do with the rejuvinescense of the county. Born at Thornton Heath on February 9, 1855, he was educated at Winchester College, and played first for Winchester against Eton in 1871. He captained Winchester in 1873, and assisted Kent against Lancashire at Maidstone in 1874. In 1877 he came out for Surrey, his native county, and remained with them until this season. He was a rare hitter, a smart fielder, and has always played the game in a bold venturesome style beloved of those capital fellows, the public. Mr. Hornby is as well-known as W. G. Grace. He has played cricket in America, in Australia, and everywhere in Great Britain where it is possible. He has been the subject of a "Vanity Fair" cartoon, and likewise of an Academy picture. Lancashire worship him, and what the county would have done without him I can't pretend to say. A tiny boy he played for Harrow against Eton in 1864, He scored 19, and it is said that including his bat he did not weigh more than six stones at the time. In 1867 and 1868 he helped Cheshire, where he resided, but in 1869 he threw in his lot with the county of his birth—Lancashire. In 1870 he headed the batting averages of Lancashire, and has been one of their mainstays both on and off the field ever since. A more appreciative captain never led a team. He has been a great Rugby football player, rides splendidly to hounds, can box like a Bendigo, and shoots at times with unerring aim. His sons have all their father's love of sport and elan. Such are some of the men I have missed, and you have mourned. Mr. Grace has played so well in ordinary fixtures that it is most remarkable for him to have only a county average of 18·29 for 31 innings. Indeed, he has not even scored a single century for Gloucestershire this year. In 1891 Mr. Grace's county average was 20·20, but it has never been below that since he became famous until this year. Thus in 1879 it was 54·7, in 1880 38·6, in 1881 40, in 1883 39·13, in 1885 43·2, in 1887 63·19, and in 1892 36·10. To sink from such figures as these to 18·29 is terrible. I take it as indication of the worry and anxiety of captaining a county which has no good young players to draw upon, and which is generally in a bad condition from a cricket point of view. It is instructive to compare Gloucestershire nowadays with her brilliant amateur combination of twenty years ago. How are the mighty fallen.

LORD HOTHFIELD who for fifteen years was at the head of the Gladstonian party in Westmoreland, has finally severed his connexion with the party, declaring, in a letter to Sir T. Fry, M. P., that while he would not have liked to take active part against Mr. Gladstone when that right hon. gentleman was in power, he is actuated by no such motives towards his successor. After referring to the "most iniquitous Budget," the noble lord adds: "Their mode of carrying on the business of the country compels me to do all I can to get them relegated to that obscurity which befits them and from which I hope they may never emerge."

RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.—FIRST TIES.

WELSH REGIMENT VS. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

The tournament for the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Union Challenge Cup was opened yesterday, by a match between the Welsh Regiment from Secunderabad and the Middlesex Regiment from Ahmednagar. All the conditions for play were most favourable. The afternoon was fine, and not too warm, and the Cooperage in the very pink of condition. There was a large crowd of spectators present, and the "gate" at the Gymkhana enclosure must have been highly satisfactory. The form of the Middlesex was not public property, and this added to the memory of the splendid game the Welsh played against a very strong team of the Gymkhana last year made the latter the favourites. Although they did not find it an easy task to get the better of their rivals, it is safe to say that they fully justified public expectation. They adopted the formation of the celebrated Newport team, and played four three-quarters, while their opponents stuck to the old English style of nine forwards. The difference in formation fairly represented the difference in the play of the two teams. The Middlesex packed better and prevailed in the scrimmages, but the Welsh were superior in their back play, and the good passing along the whole ¾ line gave them a decided advantage over the others. They were speedier and quicker to support their half-backs, who heeled out of the scrimmages with great cleverness. It was a fast clean game from start to finish, and stubbornly contested. The Welsh with their usual impetuosity rushed the play but found an obstinate resistance from the Middlesex, who, though outplayed by closer combination, tackled with dogged resolution, and stopped many a good run. But the representatives of the Principality retained again and again to the charge, and the only point scored in the first half was credited to them. In the beginning of the second period the combined play of the Welsh halfs and three-quarters was really fine, Pritchard, Avery, and Mahoney especially showing great skill and knowledge of the game. The Middlesex were driven back to their lines, and the enemy assumed such a long lead, that every spectator thought the Nagar men hopelessly beaten. But to the astonishment of all, they played a losing game with grand pluck, and, collecting all their energies for a last effort, forced the Welsh to defend the goal which was stormed in a manner hardly to be expected from a beaten force. Back were the Secunderabad men borne, and their standard captured by a magnificent drop kick by Hall, one of the finest ever seen on the Cooperage. But there was no time left to accomplish anything more and the Welsh won an interesting game by 13 points to 4. Had the place kicking of Dalbier been surer, the Welsh would have won with much more to spare. The following are the details of the play:—

It was five minutes to five before the Middlesex, who had lost the toss, kicked off against the wind. Play remained about the centre for several minutes, till Dalbier punting well gave the Welsh a distinct advantage; and a penalty for offside against the Middlesex gave Foster a free kick, which however fell short. A grand scrimmage then took place in the east corner, till the Welsh heeled out and Pritchard made a fine run passing to Richards, five yards from touch, but the latter was collared by Donovan. The Nagar men were hotly pressed, but a kick from behind brought temporary relief. Avery however returned smartly and Scannell nearly got in, but Donovan again averted the disaster. In some loose dribbling near the centre line, Middlesex once more incurred the penalty for off-side play, and the result of the free kick brought the Welsh in dangerous proximity to their posts, but this advantage was lost by some foul play in a scrum. The Middlesex however could make no ground although they fairly held their own in the melees, one of which right in the middle of the ground, lasted fully a minute. Mahoney got out with the ball and some pretty passing between himself, Pritchard and Foster beat down the Nagar defence, and the last-named scored a nice try, which however Dalbier failed to convert. The Secunderabad men still continued to press, and the Middlesex were constantly obliged to kick out of play to save. At last O'Donnell forced his way through and got within the Welsh "twenty-five," where however the ball did not remain long, Avery punting back. Hall then made an attempt to break through the Welsh opposition, but without much success, and the period shortly ended with the Welsh three points to the good.

The Welsh rushed the play immediately after re-starting; but did not long retain command, Cattell working it away very cleverly. The Welsh three-quarters however got on the ball very smartly and passing well beat back their opponents. After some very even scrimmaging in the Middlesex half, Pritchard and Mahoney combined splendidly, and the latter after much opposition forced his way behind and touched down. The kick was too difficult for Dalbier to place. Some grand combination by the Welsh ¾ths compelled the Nagar crowd to assume the defensive, but they held their own till Pritchard having the ball passed to him out of a scrum dropped a very pretty goal. As soon as the ball was in play, Mahoney ran through the forwards and got within ten yards of the Middlesex back line; he then passed to Pritchard, who sent it to Humphreys, who threw it to Avery who beat Donovan and got in. Dalbier again failed to convert, though he went very near it. The Middlesex were not, however, quite beaten, and towards the end of the game Cattell wedged his way through and passed to Barker, who made a splendid effort, but was collared by the speedy Pritchard after he had run away from Dalbier. But packing well the Middlesex made a well sustained attack, and by the sheer force of their forwards obliged the Welsh to give ground. Inch by inch tney crept up the enemy's half, till Hall getting hold of the ball made a brilliant drop from thirty yards and scored amidst much cheering. The whistle then piped the cessation of hostilities, the Welsh being declared the winners of a hotly contested game by one goal (dropped) and three tries—13 points to one goal (dropped) or four points. The following are the names of the players:—

Welsh Regt		Middlesex Regt
Pte Dalbier	back	Pte Donovan
Lt Pritchard	¾	Pte Barker
Pte Avery		Lieut Hall
Pte Richards		Pte Smith
Pte Foster		
Pte Scannell	¼	L'ieut Cattell (capt)
Pte Mahony		Drmr O'Donnell
Lt Humphreys	forwards	Clr-Sergt Taylor
Lt Cheyne (capt)		Lce-Sergt Swarbrick
Sergt Paish		Lce-Corpl Baber
Pte Emmanuel		Pte Pead
Pte Joseph		Pte Harwood
Pte Cullen		Pte Fowler
Pte Slaughan		Pte Backman
Pte Sullivan		Pte Horne
		Pte Johnstone

Won by Welsh by 1 goal 3 tries=13 points to 1 goal =4 points. Referee—Lieutenant Walpole, R E.

The game this afternoon will be between

Bombay Gymkhana		B V A
Lt Casserly	back	Gunner N Catchpole
Mr Hudson	¾	J Allan
Lt Walpole		C F Spencer
Mr Morris		W H Cole
		F Hogan
Lt Tulloch	¼	A Quinney (capt)
Lt Stanley Clarke		F V Joyce
Mr F Clarke	forwards	Corpl W Zurhurst
Mr Hammond		Bmdr H J Illsley
Mr Babington		Bmdr H O Coates
Mr Covernton		Gnr J A Hickey
Mr Thorburn		Gnr C Rowbotham
Mr Cadell		Gnr E W Flower
Mr Carter		Gnr G Morrod
Mr Bulkley		Gnr T Gouldstone
Mr Robinson		

Reserves:—Gnrs A. C. Bowack and G. V. Evans

THE Prince of Wales, on Sept. 14, paid a visit of condolence to the Contesse de Paris and the Due d'Orleans at Stowe House, and lunched with them. Two waggon-loads of floral tributes were removed from the house to Weybridge, on Sept. 14; among them being a wreath 25ft. in circumference, which had been sent by the late Count's brother officers in the American Civil War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE programme of railway construction for the next few years was, it is understood, discussed at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Council. It is believed that the proposals of the Public Works Department are to be accepted generally by the Finance Minister.

THE report by Mr. Grundy, the Inspector of Indian Mines, is receiving full consideration at the hands of the Government of India. It is not et decided whether it will be published in full or in part, but at least some definite announcement will be made regarding it.

THREE officers of the Civil Service are gazetted to retire this week—Mr. A. C. Brett, District and Sessions Judge of Gya; Mr. A. H. Benton, Judge in the Punjab Chief Court; and Mr. Lindsay Neil, formerly Commissioner of Jubbulpore, at present on furlough.

COLONEL SYMONS has been appointed to the command of the roserve brigade of the Waziristan delimitation escort. He leaves Simla on Saturday for Dera Ismail Khan. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, 2nd Gurkhas, will act for him as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

A CURIOUS illustration of the extent of the September floods at Lucknow is given in a notice accompanying the annual report of the Upper India Couper Mill Company. The notice states that the general meeting could not be called as usual in September "owing to the abnormal floods in the river Goomti, which had blocked up for several days all approaches to the Mill, practically cutting off all communication with our Auditor, Directors and others." In this case, however, hope deferred cannot have made the heart sick, as a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared when the annual meeting did take place last Wednesday. The paper industry in Northern India is apparently progressing, as the Mill turned out 1,850 tons of paper during the year.

THE numbers on relief works in the Saugor and Damoh districts of the Central Provinces have fallen largely during the past week, and grain has become cheaper. Fine weather is now needed for the crops.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND, British Agent in Chitral, proceeds home on long leave this month. His successor will not be appointed until Surgeon-Major Robertson, Agent at Gilgit, returns from England.

MR. R. AIKMAN, C. S., who took furlough about this time last year on the cessation of his officiating appointment in the Allahabad High Court, will be posted, we understand, on his return next month, as Sessions Judge to Bareilly.

MR. CRAWFORD, Political Department, who was expected to arrive in India last mail, has taken two months' extension of leave. He will probably be posted as Revenue Commissioner to Baluchistan when he returns in December.

THE following Staff appointments have been made to the reserve brigade of the Waziristan delimitation escort:—Major Colin Mackenzie, D. A. A. G.; Captain Davidson, 2nd B. L., D. A. Q. M. G.; Captain Douglas, 2nd B. L., Intelligence Officer.

A CORRESPONDENT well acquainted with affairs in Kurdistan writes to the *Times* as follows:—"The Russians have for some time been observing closely the formation and organisation by the Turks of the new Kurdish cavalry force styled 'Hamidieh,' near their frontier in Asia. Several regiments have been already completed, fully equipped, armed with modern improved weapons and officered from the regular army. This auxiliary force might, it is thought, prove inconvenient to Cossack horsemen in certain contingencies, and accordingly a scheme has been set on foot for bringing it under Russian influence. An influential Kurdish chief of the family of the former famous chieftain Bedr Khan Bey, to whom the Kurds generally have never abandoned their allegiance, has been invited by the Russians to return to his mountain fastnesses, and recover his authority as hereditary head of the clans in Kurdistan, on the understanding that he will enjoy Russian protection and assistance. On this understanding the Bey has left Constantinople for Sebastopol to proceed thence to Batoum and on by rail to Tiflis. There the Governor-General will afford him all facilities for getting to the frontier, whence he can easily join his fellow-clansmen."

THIS year's Telegraph report is more important than usual. The most interesting telegraphic event of the year, as affecting India, was the laying of a cable from Zanzibar to the Mauritius, via the Seychelles, thus opening up direct communication with islands which are intimately connected with Indian commerce. Cables were also laid from Portugal to the Azores and from Queensland to New Caledonia. The additions to the Telegraph system of the world during 1893 were about 74,600 miles of line, 310,700 miles of wire, and 9,320 miles of cable.

A WELL-KNOWN organ of the cow-protection movement in the North-West Provinces has ceased to exist during the past few weeks. In taking leave of his readers, the editor explains that the decease of the journal is not due to any want of support on their part, referring mysteriously to certain other "causes" concerning which he deems it advisable to be silent. A subsequent passage states, however, that since the Gorakshini movement has received a severe check, and its adherents have become involved in difficultics, the journal in question "which entirely depended upon them for its support" is necessarily doomed. It would seem from this that those who read the paper, and faithfully continued to support it in this way to the last, were not subscribers. The agitators who directed the Gorakshini movement have found by experience that under present conditions the risks outbalance all probable profits.

THE man Ajaib, who assaulted a sub-inspector at

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s.Oriental, with the English mails of the 28th ult., left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on Saturday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Rev and Mrs E Fairbank and three children, Misses C E and M E Abbott, Surg-Major P J Freyer, Mr and Mrs H Robinson and three children, Mrs Reynolds, three children, and tutor, Mrs A Silcock, two infants, and ayah, Mrs M E Warren, Capt and Mrs C E Willson, Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs H K McKay, Miss Martin, Miss Wharry, Major Boteler, Miss Stewart, Miss E Rogers, Mrs and Miss Hamilton, Lieut S B Burns, Mrs R Singha, Mr C R Williams, Mr and Mrs G G Gilbertson, Surg-Capt J Thomson, Miss Eames, Mr and Mrs Young and child, Mr J Gillespie, Major and Mrs Fanshaw, Rev W H Churchill, Mr and Miss Barnet, Mr C Bell Capt and Mrs J S Henderson, Rev and Mrs G C Walker, Mrs and Miss Harrison, Mr A St V Beechey, Mr W S Scott, Mrs Wade-Brown, Mr E A Lee, Mr H Sharp, Miss Newman, Mrs F Graham and infant, Mr L Westmacott, Mrs Jackson, Col and Mrs Cowper, Miss J E Rait, Surg-Major and Mrs A Lodge Patch and child, Lieut R H Ewart, Mr W Ross, Mrs A H Hildesley, Mr Callen, Mrs A R Macdonald, Miss A Booth, Mr J A C Skinner, Mr W Leslie, Capt and Mrs Ramsay and infant, Mrs Langford and child, Miss Robb, two Misses Langford, Master Langford, Mr H de Rougemont, Miss Abbott, Mrs E W Hodges, Mr Hiernander,Mr Attfield, Miss A Brussel, Miss Carrie, Rev Dr and Mrs Durham, Miss Neale, Miss Durham, Miss Wells, Mr W Handcock, Mr Man, Mr F E Piercey, Mrs Barnard, Lieut K F C Marshall, Mr Baurji, Mrs Wutzler, Mr E C H Cresswell, Miss Scraggie, Mr Boulderson, Mr E J Lee, Mr Andreae Mrs Wharry, Mr F Morse.

From Brindisi.—Mrs C P W Pirie, Mr and Mrs Hankin and child, Mr J H A Ivens, Col C T Lane, Mr F Whitney, Mr and Mrs R Maconachie, Mrs A S Napier, Major W W Saunders, Capt C F Blane, Lieut R L Tottenham, Mr and Mrs R G Thompson, Col J M Babington, Capt H M Allen, Mr A Moore, Major E W Dering, Lieut S P Yates, Mr A J Pilcher, Mr C W Whish, Mr Reuss, Surg-Major Simmonds, Mr C W Prest, Mr T J Allen, Rev W E Scott, Mr J B Ferry, Surg-Major Bate, Mr H Kenyon, Major Fawcett, Lieut and Mrs H J Thacker, Mr A Lennox, Surg-Capt G B French, Mr W Golding, Mr Khan, Mrs Booth, Miss Hunt, Major and Mrs C Gordon, the Bishop of Bombay, Mr F R Douse, Major W R Routh, Capt F G R Ostrehan, Miss A F Wright, Mr and Miss Meihuish, Mr Bradshaw, Mrs A M Muir, Mr and Mrs G A Tweedy, child, and nurse, Miss Pottinger, Mrs Hall, Rev and Mrs Handford, Mr P C Lyon, Miss Peard, Col J E Sandeman, Mr Bruce and two servants, Lieut and Mrs J R Hill, Major G S Atkinson, Mr M W Fox-Strangways, Mr R Procter Sims, Mr G S Robertson, Mr W G Betham, Mr H M Hartford, Mrs Hendley, Mr R W Sibold, Mr H S Attfield, Mr G Bennet, Mr Jukes, Mr J Kendall, Mr H R Craig, Mrs Peebie, Major-Gen and Mrs C F Keays, Mr H S Guiness, Lieut R J Knox, Lieut-Col C B Cooke.

From Gibraltar.—Surg-Lieut-Col McDonnell.

For Karachi.—Mr W J Van Someren, Mr J M Goulding, Vet-Capt J A Nunn, Rev C Gillmore, Miss Gillmore, Mr and Mrs A W Bright, Mr H Morgan Browne, Lieut-Col Keighley, Miss Keighley.

LECTURE ON THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF AMERICA.

MR. B. B. NAGARKAR, who has recently returned from an extensive sojourn in England and America, gave the first of a course of popular lectures on the "Life and Thought of the United States," on Saturday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Hall. Mr. Dinsha Wacha who was in the chair, said he hoped that people would take advantage of the earnest efforts of the lecturer to enlighten them concerning America. Mr. Nagarkar in the course of his lecture said that all operations carried on by individuals or nations indispensably need some kind or other of physical basis. Moreover, the broader the basis and deeper the foundations upon which such operations are carried on, the stronger and more permanent will the results be. By the "physical basis" of a nation was to be understood the extent and character of the tract of the country occupied by the people of that nation and the material wealth and resources that they had at command. These latter were, indeed, the sinews and muscles that go to make up a nation's strength, present or prospective. America is a vast Continent; and the vastness of the United States is something of which it is very difficult to form an idea without actually going over to the States, and crossing the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The distance from New York to San Francisco is about 3,500 miles, while that from the north to the south of the States is over 1,000 miles, thus giving an area of three millions of square miles. India is only two-thirds of this. And yet the population of the United States is only sixty-five millions, whereas that of India is two hundred and sixty-five millions. The country in general is popularly divided into two portions, known as the East and the West, the dividing line between these being the great Missouri river. In the East it is cold in winter and very hot—sometimes much hotter than the hottest day in Bombay—in the summer. The West, that is, California, is known for its mild and temperate semi-tropical weather throughout the year. The thermometer here never goes below 35° nor above 75°, but in some of the northern states it often goes 35° or even 40° below zero. The natural scenery of America strongly reminds one of India, although in some parts it is decidedly more striking. The great attraction that America presents to travellers is that marvel of marvels the superb and sublime Niagara Falls. Nature in America is full of the vast, the sublime, and the lofty, notwithstanding that extensive tracts of the western states are nothing more than dry and dreary prairies that were at one time tenanted by the wild Indian and his invariable companion the wild buffalo. Many of these prairie forests have been reclaimed and made habitable by civilized man within the last generation or two, and the same process is still going on. If the mere extent of America is so vast, its material resources are far more vast. Excluding the vast province of Alaska, the United States have 1,500,000 square miles of arable land. These material resources may be divided into three classes,—agricultural, mineral, and manufactures. All kinds of grain, wheat and Indian corn in particular, fabulous amount of fruit and vegetables of almost every variety, form the agricultural products of the country. The Central States, such as Jowa and the North and South Dacotas, produce an enormous amount of wheat, and if it were not for the high prices of labour in America, the wheat of the New World would have long ago displaced Indian wheat from European markets. It is said that the United States produce fully one-half the gold and silver of the world's supply. More than twenty States dig out an abundance of iron ore. To the supply of coal there is no end. The Western States have a superabundance of timber. The manufacturers of America have great advantages over those in England, as they have an inexhaustible coal-supply and all the raw material required is produced in the country. American workmen are naturally ingenious, skilful, and inventive. These decided advantages, if rightly used, are well calculated to give a very important place to American goods in the markets of the world. To-day America is not only entirely independent of the whole world for her food-supply, but sends her surplus yield of corn and cattle to Europe. The vast area of the United States is not so disconnected and disjointed as it used to be. From point to point it is united by means of long trunk and branch railway lines and telegraphic wires. Within short distances of two or three hundred—in some cases as many as five hundred—miles, important places are connected by means of the telephone. Every year this process of unification becomes more and more complete. The Puritan Pilgrims first settled on the eastern coast in the district of what is known as Massachusetts. New England is the home of these original settlers, and of their various activities, literary and political. Boston was the home of literary thought and the parent of new movements in religion and social science. It was in and around Boston that the great writers of the New World were born and brought up. New York has a commercial and mercantile tradition, which it has very nobly maintained. Philadelphia is known for its religious spirit of the Quaker type. These and other cities on the Eastern Coast are comparatively old, and have in them much that is purely English in thought and life. But the Western Cities, like Denver, San Francisco, and Portland are quite modern, and therefore full of fresh activities. They have risen suddenly and bear full witness to the push and power of the American people. Mr. Nagarkar delivers his second lecture to-morrow evening, the subject being "The Social and Domestic Life in America."

BARON ALBERT DE ROTHSCHILD has given half a million florins (£50,000), to be called the "Bettina Fund," to the Vienna hospitals.

A SECOND bull fight took place, on September 19, in M. Max Lebaudy's private arena at Maisons Lafitte, Paris, and was witnessed by "a large and fashionable audience."

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from calling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing maginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUSINESS FOR OCTOBER.

THE business before the Corporation at the October meeting, next Thursday, is perhaps less contentious than usual, but there are many items of considerable interest. The merely formal business includes letters conveying the thanks of the Duke and Duchess of York for the gifts presented to them from Bombay; and a letter from Mr. Lund asking to be excused attendance so as to be enabled to take a three-months' tour to Europe, on medical certificate. There is the customary long list of business brought up by the Standing Committee; which will be followed by a consideration of the Municipal Commissioners' Administration Report for the year 1893-94, together with the Standing Committee's review of the same. The Corporation will then consider an offer from Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., to perpetuate the memory of his late son Mr. Kavasji Dinshaw Petit, by erecting, at his own expense, a drinking fountain and cattle trough at the junction of Tardeo, Falkland, and Arthur Roads. Sir Dinshaw agrees to pay in advance the cost of constructing it, *viz.*, Rs. 21,121, being the amount of the Executive Engineer's estimates, on condition that the fountain is named after his son, and that water is supplied free of charge, that a tablet, which will be supplied by him, is put up, and that the fountain is permanently maintained.

Mr. Under-Secretary Curtis writes to the Corporation concerning the drainage outfall in the Kasara Basin and also on the subject of the drainage and sewerage of Parel. Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, forwards a report concerning the work being carried on for improving the Frere Road sewer. Mr. James states that forty-nine side entrances have been constructed on the west side of the Frere Road sewer from the Victoria Hotel to Wari Bunder, and the Frere Road sewer has been successfully cleaned by hand, without accident of any kind, though several of the coolies have from time to time been sick. Altogether 120 brass of stiff clay were removed from the sewer, and also a masonry bund, which probably was left in the sewer when it was constructed, and which, no doubt, had served as a serious obstruction to the flow of sewage. The length of the sewer between the Victoria Hotel and the junction of Carnac Road remains uncleaned. This part is not nearly so seriously silted up as was the upper length, but it would be desirable to complete the cleaning next year, and Mr. James thinks a sum of money should be entered in the coming year's Budget for this work. The Acting Municipal Commissioner, however, goes further than this, and suggests that the work referred to should be undertaken forthwith.

Dr. Weir, as Health Officer, has sent in a very interesting report, regarding the resolution of the Corporation passed last April for the appointment of an air analyst. In the course of the report Dr. Weir says :—

A proposal, such as is contemplated in the resolution of the Corporation, will embrace other objects than an examination of the air, and it has a more general and scientific application. It nearly contemplates the creation of a department for scientific research. Years ago, when the amendment of the law relating to the adulteration of food had been considered, I advocated the appointment of an analyst to each ward of the city. I also urged the appointment of medical men to attend the poor in their houses at all times, as is now often done during epidemic periods. The first consideration is, what is to be the scope of the proposal, and what are to be the duties of the appointment, if an analyst for the examination of air in different localities and in the sewers is appointed. If the work to be done is merely air analysis, I think my first proposal met it. If, on the other hand, the work to be done is not merely air analysis as ordinarily done, but an investigation into the microbe life in the air of different localities and in channels carrying the sewage, the proposal becomes a very wide one, and it must be understood as meaning the creation of an office for scientific research. The result of such research as might be undertaken would be most interesting, but it must be distinctly understood that such research involves not only the creation of special laboratory for chemical work, but it involves experiments on animals. There cannot be, what I will call, bacteriological research without experiments on animals—experiments which are popularly termed vivisection. I am afraid that popularly bacteriology is understood to be a sort of easy way to sanitary perfection, and that through bacteriological knowledge the ancient ways of sanitation through cleanliness may be avoided or rendered less difficult. We have in vaccination, against small-pox, almost as perfect an agent for prevention as can be hoped for, and yet vaccination, without sanitary measures to secure pure air and pure water, would merely be a measure to save people from one disease and allow them to die of others. The only measures of true sanitation are cleanliness in its widest sense and abundance of food and plenty. I state this not to discourage bacteriological research, but there may be no misapprehension.

After some further remarks the report continues :—

I would recommend not merely the appointment of one analyst, but the appointment of seven analysts—one for each ward of the city. I think that not only should analysts be appointed for the analysis of the air, but that professional men should be appointed for the examination of food. A professional examination of animals before slaughter and of meat after slaughter, which is exposed for sale in the markets or elsewhere, is necessary. The scheme I have in mind is this—Eleven medical men, two of whom should be Veterinary Surgeons, for the examination of air and food, to be alternately on duty in the Slaughter-House and in Markets, and periodically on duty in the wards as analysts. This staff would form a portion of the Health Department and of our sanitary organisition. The salary of each should, I think, commence from Rs. 300, and rise up. I would not specify any limit, as, when an officer of special capacity is found, he ought to be liberally rewarded and attracted to our service.

In conclusion Dr. Weir points out that an establishment of a similar kind exists at Calcutta. He urges that if there is to be an establishment for scientific work, it ought to be complete, if there is to be any thorough work, and that the three objects should be combined, *viz.*, (*a*) the examination of air ; (*b*) the examination of food ; (*c*) relief not only in the form of medicine, but in the shape of food for the suffering poor.

The next item on the agenda is the presentation of reports from the Water and Executive Engineers on the subject of charging by meter measurement for all water supplied throughout the city, instead of as at present charging on the valuation of premises. The reports deal with the question very fully, and give the reasons why the proposal is made, but there is a general belief that the Corporation will refuse to sanction any change of system, and are likely to say "ditto" to the resolution of the Standing Committee to the effect that "it would be premature to adopt a system of water-supply for which the public of Bombay are not yet prepared and which is calculated to operate very harshly."

Reports are to be presented from the Acting Health Officer and the Executive Engineer concerning the nuisance arising from the sale of fish and vegetables on the Chaopati foreshore and the provision of a market between Chaopati and Gamdevi. Mr. Glover gives the history of the evolution of this market, as it is called, and records the interesting fact that, on August 25, when the place was watched, the small fresh fish and the dry fish and vegetables did not appear to exceed a total value of one rupee. He recommends the prohibition of the use of the Chaopati foreshore for this purpose. Mr. Murzban says that the market is held generally from 7 to 10 a.m., and from 3 to 7-30, and sometimes even up to 8 p.m. The buyers consist mostly of the poorer classes. The number of these is daily increasing, and it is not, therefore, unlikely that the vendors will also in course of time increase in number. He regards the market as an undoubted nuisance, and says he does not think it would be difficult to find a suitable spot somewhere between Gamdevi and Chaopati for the erection of a Municipal market on a small scale. The probable cost of a market holding twenty stalls would be Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000. In forwarding these reports the Acting Commissioner requests a distinct expression of opinion on the part of the Corporation on the various subjects involved, including "whether the nuisance from the sale of fish or other food products can be considered such a nuisance as arises, and may now be seen from insanitary causes, such as the absence of drains, &c., and whether the law may be applied in a like manner to prohibit a very ancient industry of the poor ; whether in order to prohibit a nuisance such as this, and of this character from the sale of food on the open foreshore, a criminal prosecution ought to be undertaken, and if it ought not, whether measures to compensate the fishermen for the loss of the use of the foreshore would not be more equitable than a criminal prosecution." It is not difficult to see from these "puzzlers" where Dr. Weir's sympathies lie.

The Joint Schools' Committee, through their Secretary, invite the attention of the Corporation to the fact that the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum for five years towards the maintenance of primary education in Bombay terminates next March, and they point out it is now for the Corporation to ascertain what contribution Government propose to make in future.

The question of increased grants for works in progress, owing to loss by exchange, is to be brought up by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who has given notice to move :—

(1)—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish to the Corporation final accounts for loan works, as soon after completion of the works as possible, giving in detail under different heads the original estimates and the actuals, and stating in a remark column in cases where the difference between the estimates and the actuals exceeds a reasonable percentage, the reasons for such difference." (2) "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether any sterling liabilities of the Corporation remain undischarged, and if so, what are the respective amounts thereof on the different works, the periods when such amounts are due and the rate of exchange calculated for them in the original estimates."

The only other notice of motion is one by Mr. Sundernath D. Khote to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to circulate amongst the Councillors all the papers connected with the suit of Mr. F. W. Stevens against the Municipality, recently decided by the Small Causes Court, "if their publication be not against the interests of the Municipality.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

THE following notification was issued in a *Gazette of India* extraordinary, yesterday morning, dated Simla, the 8th October, 1894 :—

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof and "Loan Certificates with coupons attached."]

Whereas all outstanding Notes of the following Four per cent. Loans are now under notice of discharge and are liable to be discharged on the dates shown against them, that is to say,—

Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43	... ...	November 1st, 1894.
" " "	1st May 1865 (Calcutta portion) ..	Dec. 1st, 1894.
" " "	" (remaining portion)...	Dec. 31st, 1894 ;
" " "	1835-36	
" " "	1851-55	
Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879	Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33...	
	...	

It is hereby notified that proprietors of any such Notes will be allowed the option of tendering them for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94 on the following terms :—

(1) The new Note will be of the same amount as the old Note, except in the case of Notes of the Sicca Rupee Loan of 1832-33, in which case the excess over an even hundred of rupees will be paid in cash and the new Note will be issued for the balance only.

(2) The new Note will bear interest from 31st December 1894.

(3) Except in the case of the Loans of 1879 and 1842-43, interest will be adjusted to 29th June 1894, inclusive, that is to say—

Loans of 1832-33 and 1865.—By payment of 10½ annas per cent. in addition to the payment (if any) due and payable on May 1st, 1894.

Loan of 1835-36.—By payment of one rupee per cent. in addition to the payment (if any) due and payable on March 31st, 1894. But if the interest instalment due on September 30th, 1894, has been paid before tender, the tenderer will be required to refund one rupee per cent.

Loan of 1854-55.—No payment after that due and payable on June 30th, 1894, will be made.

(4) In the case of the Loans of 1879 and 1842-43 interest will be allowed up to their respective half-yearly dates—July 15th, 1894, and July 31st, 1894—and no further adjustment will be required.

(5) In all cases the tenderer will be required to abandon all claim for interest between the above dates, namely, 29th June, 15th July, or 31st July (as the case may be), and 31st December 1894.

(6) Notes may be tendered for transfer at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :—

"Received the amount of this Note by transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94 under Notification of October 8th, 1894."

(7) The Governor General in Council reserves to himself the right to withdraw this Notification at any time when he deems fit to do so, and he will in any case withdraw it as soon as it is known that the aggregate balance outstanding for discharge is reduced to one krore of rupees.

(8) The Secretary of State will issue a Notification in London stating the terms on which Notes of the Four per cent. Loans abovementioned will be received for transfer by the Bank of England.

By order of the Governor General in Council,
STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FIRST EXAMINATIOM IN MEDICINE.

THE result of the First Examination in Medicine was declared yesterday afternoon at the University Library. Out of the ninety candidates who had presented themselves in this examination, forty-nine were declared successful : four in the first class and the rest in the second class. Miss Mithibai C. J. Khambatta, one of the second class successful lady candidates, has secured the Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samoldas' scholarship, while the Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit medical scholarship has been awarded to another successful lady candidate, Miss Avanbai Maneckji Mehta. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

First Class :—Damodar Ramchandra Barvi ; Balkrishna Damodar Phatak ; Trimbak Dinkar Velankar ; and Lakshmishankar Lalji Vyas.

Second Class :—Bhagvansing Gajsing Advani ; Jarome F. Azavedo ; F. Hirabai Bansji ; Bhikbaji Byramji Bharda ; Lakshmishankar Morarji Bhatt ; Vasudev Ramchandra Bhatt ; Nasarvanji Corsetji Cama ; K. R. Soshyan Cama ; Kaikesru Dosabhoy Cooper ; Christopher Carneiro-Faro ; Rudolph D'Mello ; Gregory M. Horatio D'Souza ; Bejanji Dosabhai Doctor ; Moses Elijah Elijah ; Octaviano Guilherme Ferreira ; Rose Cecelia Ferreira ; S. B. Gadgil ; Purushottam Anant Gogate, Ganesh Narayan Gokhale ; Dinshah Barjorji Jamadar ; Framroz Sorabji Joshi ; Trimbak Vanam Joshi ; Mithibai C. J. Khambatta ; Meherbai N. Khareghat ; Motiram Uttamchand Lalvani ; Frank Lander ; A. Charles Lorena ; Henry Richard Macnee ; Avanbai Maneckji Mehta ; Navazbai Maneckji Mehta ; Peter Miranda ; Shavakshah Palanji Mistri ; Vasantrao Chintaman Munge ; Manshankar Govrishankar Oza ; Sakharam Ganesh Paranjape ; Charles Harold Porrett ; Hari Keshee Ranade ; Ganpatrao Ramchandra Rawut ; Ramchandra Shridhar Sahasrabudhe ; Darabshah Fardunji Sanjana ; Pestanji Ratanji Sataravala ; Hargovind Purshottamdas Talati ; Gopa-Ramchandra Tambe ; Mahidhar Purshottam Vaidya and Jalejar Rastamji Vakil.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 6, compared with the Statement of September 29, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 29. Rs.	Oct. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,96,733	50,09,585
Do. do. at Branches	45,79,393	39,12,643
Other Deposits	4,65,68,385	4,33,14,898
Post Bills	3,453	2,884
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,90,377	31,20,107
Rs.	7,50,48,271	6,93,60,117
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,07,66,776	96,71,222
Other authorised Securities	24,51,194	24,51,194
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised securities	50,56,172	50,60,184
Loans do. do. do.	84,76,235	74,69,676
Bills Discounted and purchased	96,65,336	99,51,741
Dead Stock	3,35,892	3,35,832
Stamps and Stationery	24,730	25,029
Bullion		
Balance with other Banks	3,52,276	4,47,992
Cash	3,78,39,750	3,58,84,247
Rs.	7,50,48,271	6,93,60,117

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran continued the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 45,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Shamrao Shivshanker Talkade, examined by Mr. Lang for the plaintiffs, said he was in charge of the insurance business of the Triton Insurance Company, of which Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. are the agents. Witness knew Reporter, who did insurance business for Talati and Co. On Friday, the 14th October, 1892, Reporter came and offered witness insurance on tea and silk for one lakh from Shanghai. Witness told him he had no orders to take outward risk, but would wire to the head office at Calcutta, if he wished. Reporter said the steamer was overdue, and he could not wait. Friday was the first day witness heard of the Bokhara being overdue. He next heard of it on Saturday, and again on Monday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said he had told all that occurred between him and Reporter. He had been doing business with him for a year. He had done much insurance business with him during that time. He had not affected any f.p.a. policies with Reporter on behalf of Talati. The goods he insured were twist and cotton.

Ganpat Shunker Wagle, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was the head insurance clerk of the P. and O. Company, who were the agents of the Marine Insurance Company. Witness first received intimation on the 13th October, 1892, of the Bokhara being overdue. He received an application from Reporter on the 14th to insure tea and silk. The risk was not accepted, because the company has agents in Hongkong and Shanghai. Time-table of the movements of the P. and O. steamers are sent to all principal offices in Bombay. They are sent in covers addressed to merchants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said his business was partly of the P. and O. and partly of the Marine Insurance. He sent out the time-tables under cover. Witness told Reporter the rate from China for tea and silk, but refused to take the risk.

To Mr. Lang : I knew then that the Bokhara was overdue.

Balkrishna Wittoba, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was in Messrs. Lidbetter and Co.'s employ as insurance clerk to two insurance companies. On Friday, the 14th October, 1892, witness was offered risk by Reporter on tea and silk on the Bokhara from Shanghai. As it was an unusual thing, witness asked Reporter why the insurance was offered here, and not in China. Reporter said the steamer had already left Shanghai and was overdue at Hongkong one or two days, and he had instructions to insure here. Witness said he would consult his master and let him know. His master was not in at the time. This was at 4-30 p.m. Witness saw his master at 5 p.m. the same day and told him what Reporter had said. Mr. Lidbetter said he would not accept the risk. Witness told Reporter when he came next morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said he represented the North Queensland Insurance Company and the Fortuna General Insurance Company. Witness repeated to Mr. Lidbetter what Reporter had said, and Mr. Lidbetter said he would not accept the risk. Reporter said the Bokhara was overdue one or two days.

James DeMonte, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was head clerk of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, of which Mr. Trapp was the manager in October in 1892. Witness knew a gentleman of the name of Reporter, who offered him a risk on Friday late in the afternoon. He asked witness to take a risk on silk and tea from Shanghai to Bombay per Bokhara. Witness said it was a strange thing to offer a risk here when there were insurance offices in China ; and that he could not take the risk, because they had an office in China. Reporter tried to persuade witness to accept, and in answer to witness, he said that he had received a telegram from Shanghai that the steamer was overdue at Hongkong. Witness finally told Reporter he could not accept the risk, not because the steamer was overdue, but because they had their agents there. Reporter asked witness to go and try and persuade the manager. Reporter went in and saw Mr. Trapp, and coming out in about a quarter of an hour, he said he could not persuade Mr. Trapp to accept the risk. Witness recommended Reporter to try some of the German offices. On Saturday, a clerk of the Bombay Company came to witness's office between 12 and 1 p.m., and asked him why he did not accept risk on the Bokhara. Witness told him it was because they had their agents there, and because she was overdue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said he had authority to accept risk on all regular lines and on legitimate business. He considered the risk on goods from Shanghai to Bombay to be regular and legitimate business. Witness did not remember having accepted risk on an overdue steamer. In the case of an overdue steamer, witness had instructions always to refer to the manager. He had those instructions in October, 1892. Witness told Mr. Trapp that evening that the Bokhara was overdue. It was in the evening just before closing the office. Mr. Trapp called witness to his desk and asked "Does it not strike you that there is something wrong in the offer ?" Witness told him that Reporter said the steamer was overdue. He said he thought there was something wrong about the vessel, and told witness to write and enquire at the P. and O. office. Witness had not read Mr. Trapp's evidence. Reporter seemed rather anxious, because it was late that afternoon, and offices in Bombay closed at 5 p.m. Witness referred Reporter to the German offices, because they accept anything. An overdue risk is not to be considered a bad risk. Witness did not consider this to be a very bad risk. He thought it to be a risk which no good company would accept because they have their own agents there. That was the only reason in witness's mind. Since October, 1892, Reporter had given witness Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 worth of plaintiffs' business by every steamer on which they shipped goods.

The *de bene esse* examination of witnesses examined at Shanghai on behalf of the plaintiffs was then read and put in. Mr. Macleod (who held Mr. Inverarity's brief) read the evidence of Alexander Ross, W. S. Jackson, J. B. Roberts, Mr. Dudgeon, James Harris, James H. Parker, Dinshaw Sorabjee Talati, &c. Shanghai newspapers of the 13th and 14th October were put in. *De bene esse* evidence of witnesses examined at Hongkong on behalf of the plaintiffs was next read by Mr. Macleod and put in.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Scott asked leave to recall Mr. Wright, and to call evidence to rebut some of Reporter's statements.

Mr. Lang objected to the course proposed, because the defendants had full notice and ought to have given evidence when their case was going on. The learned counsel urged that the defendants were not entitled to call rebutting evidence. If they wished to call Graham's man, they ought to have made it a part of their own case, and not awaited until the plaintiffs had called their evidence. With regard to Volkart's man, they ought to have called him from the commencement and not to have left it to chance. It would be giving defendants a very unfair advantage to allow them to keep back Volkart's man, when the onus was upon them to prove misrepresentation, and then to call him to rebut Reporter.

Mr. Scott said the course he had adopted was the only course allowable under the Evidence Act.

Mr. Lang said, it was the duty of the defendants to have called their evidence in the first instance, and not to have awaited to see what Reporter was going to say. They asked Crushnarao if Reporter had said that the steamer was overdue, and they ought to have put the same question to Volkart's man or any other man. The evidence was relevant and ought to have been called in the first instance.

His Lordship decided that he must allow the rebutting evidence to be called.

Mr. Wright, recalled, said that in October 1892 he did not know that the defendants' company had an office in China. On the 8th January 1892, he had received a letter stating that it had been decided to close the offices at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohoma ; and he had heard nothing since to the contrary. Sunder had seen the letter.

Framjee Dadabhoy Lalcaca, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was the chief insurance clerk in Graham and Co.'s office in October 1892. They were agents to the Straits Insurance office. Witness remembered seeing Reporter on the afternoon of Friday the 14th October 1892. He offered a risk on goods from China. Witness did not remember the name of the steamer. He refused the risk, because he had no instructions to take risk on incoming goods.

Damodhar Balcrishna, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was insurance clerk in Volkart and Co.'s office. He always asked Mr. Chellim before he accepted risk. He remembered Reporter coming to him at 12 o'clock on the morning of the 15th October 1892, offering him a risk on 250 cases of tea from Shanghai. Witness was asked the rate both for f.p.a. and w.a., and took the memorandum to Mr. Chellim. Reporter asked for a piece of paper and wrote the memo. in witness's presence. *Reporter said the steamer had sailed two or three days.* Mr. Chellim wrote the rates on the piece of paper. Reporter said the cases were thin-lined, and Mr. Chellim wrote so on the paper. Reporter took the paper back to his master and then agreed to the rate of one per cent. Witness sent the four policies to the Stamp office that day. Reporter paid the premium on Saturday. He asked for the policies that day, but there was no one to sign them that day. He came again on Monday about 10-15 or 10-30 a.m. and asked for the policies. Witness told him there was nobody to sign them. Reporter went to P. and O. office and to Custom House and came back. The policies were signed by Mr. Muller and given to Reporter. Witness made no difficulty about giving the policies to Reporter, and did not refuse to give them until he saw Sunder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said these companies were second-class companies. Witness received no bonus. These companies had no guarantee-brokers. Witness did not know the rate of insuring tea with average ; and did not know that the ordinary rate was ten annas. Tea in tin cases is not more advantageous to the underwriters than twist, in gunny bags. Witness asked Reporter when the Bokhara sailed ; and he answered two or three days. He said nothing about the steamer being overdue. Witness knew of the P. and O. office in Bombay, but did not know that departures of P. and O. steamers are telegraphed here. When Reporter asked for the policies that day, witness said he could not give them that day. The policies were sent to the stamp office before 1 p.m., on Saturday. Witness's masters were in the office when Reporter left.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said the policies were sent to the stamp office about a quarter before 1 p. m. (Corrects himself). When he said 250 cases, he ought to have said 1,257 cases of tea.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the court upon the additional evidence, said it was now clear upon Damodhar's evidence that Sunder's statements were unreliable. Sunder distinctly said that Reporter offered him both the tea and silk, whereas Damodhar's evidence showed that the tea had already been insured. Damodhar thus confirmed Reporter, discrediting what Sunder had stated. On the main points Damodhar had absolutely confirmed Reporter's statement.

At this stage the court adjourned.

CRICKET.

ARMY AND NAVY *VS.* MILITARY MEDICAL.

A match was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday, the 6th instant, between representative elevens of the above teams, and ended in a victory for the Medicos by 10 runs. The Medical team went in first and scored 72. Messrs. Long and James batted remarkably well, and contributed 18 and 20 runs respectively. The Army and Navy scored 62 in their first attempt. Messrs. Smith and Philipps brothers were responsible for the greater part of the runs.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a win for Islam by 15 runs. Both sides were well represented. The contest was keen and exciting throughout, and being of a representative character drew a large number of spectators. The batting display of both sides was below the mark, this being principally due to the fast ground, and the powerful attack of the bowlers on both sides. It was the splendid trundling of the Islam bowlers, Abba and Abban, that won the match for them, securing to the Mahomedan Gymkhana the championship amongst the native Gymkhanas for this year. The following is the full score :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Ali N Tyabjee, l-b-w, b Daver	6	c Modi b Mistry		1
Abba, st Modi, b Daver	6	c boy b Mistry		12
Shaik Nizamudin, b Daver	0	b Kharas		6
Khurshid Beg, c and b Kharas	13	run out		6
Ali S Ali, c Gundevia, b Daver	7	not out		10
H C Tyabjee, run out	5	c Spencer b Mistry		10
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, c Dubash b Mistry	6	b Mistry		0
S C Tyabjee, c and b Mistry	3	c Dubash b Spencer		2
Abban, not out	10	c and b Mistry		0
Ismail Ahmadi, b Kharas	0	c and b Mistry		0
M M Ali, b Kharas	1	b Mistry		0
Extras	6	Extras		5
Total	63	Total		58

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings	
R E Mody, b Ali N Tyabjee	4	not out		8
D F Dubash, b Abban	1	b Abban		2
E N Daver, b Abba	9	not out		6
S B Spencer, b Abba	3	b Abban		0
B M Gandevia, b Abban	11	did not bat		
K K Kharas, b Abban	4			
K M Mistry, not out	7			
P H Daver, b Abba	0			
D K Kharas, c S C (Tyabjee b Abba	0			
D J Tata, run out	1			
D F Banker, b Abba	0			
Extras	8	Extra		1

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. C. A. Stevenson shows that telegraphic communications can be established by induction between North Uist lighthouse on the Muckle Flugga and Burrafiord lighthouse station, a distance of two miles. His plan is to form two large coils of No. 8 telegraph wire, one at Burrafiord, the other at Uist, and the message sent through one will be heard by telephone on the other. A hundred dry cells are all the battery he requires. He says the hearing distance is directly as the diameter of the two coils, or proportional to the square root of the diameter of one of the coils, the strength of current, and number of turns in the coils being the same. The law holds good only within certain limits of distance, and fails when the coils are too close together.

Excess of calcium and magnesium sulphates in water for domestic use is undesirable, and M. Villon has devised an electrical process for getting rid of it. Having found the percentage of these salts in the water he adds an equal quantity of nitrate of soda, and sends an electric current through the water by means of lead electrodes. Caustic soda is formed at the negative and lead nitrate at the positive electrode, together with sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate, which precipitates the lead nitrate. The clear water is drawn off for use.

Mr. F. M. Briggs, of Bardeen, Syracuse, New York State, has a paper on the training of boys in American industrial schools which repays reading. Boys who showed no taste for the regular lessons had their minds and energies aroused by consulting their proclivities and setting them tasks they had a taste for, such as clay modelling, wood-carving, and so on. Boys who had been stupid or troublesome became quiet and happy in modelling. When a boy begins work with clay, says Mr. Briggs, he seems to feel himself in the unity of things, and he becomes happy accordingly; and as he sees the formless clay take shape beneath his touch, a sense of power is born within him which arouses and quickens him. Assuredly here lies the true principle of the educator, to cultivate the natural talent or bias of the young.

At the Brooklyn meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Major Powell, of the U. S. Geological Survey, stated that all or nearly all the arid region of the Pacific coast might be rendered fertile by irrigation with the natural water supply. The survey with which he is connected is now investigating the subject.

Professor J. W. Spencer computes the age of the Falls of Niagara to be 31,000 years, and that of the Niagara River 32,000 years. The waters of Lake Huron were probably turned into the Niagara River about 8,000 years ago. It has been pointed out that if the Falls continue to crumble and recede up the gorge as they are doing now they will come to an end at Buffalo; but Professor Spencer thinks that before this can happen—say in about 5,000 years from now—the waters of the upper lakes will be turned into the Mississippi, and the Falls will be left dry. This will be effected by the natural erosion of the ground between the lakes and the Mississippi.

Mr. Collingridge has tried to show that the Zipangu of Marco Polo was really Java and not Japan; but Mynheer Kramp, of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society, has recently traversed his arguments and shown that the balance of evidence is in favour of Japan. Polo's account of the expedition of Kubla Khan against Zipangu in 1281 agrees well with what we know of this expedition against Japan from other sources. Polo mentions the idols of Zipangu and the cannibalism of the natives, but qualifies this statement by saying that "he was never there," so it was only hearsay.

Captain Fonssagrives has added to the wooden statues of Dahomey at the Ethnographical Museum, Paris, a curious iron one of a warrior or king armed with sword and club. The statue was found at Ouida, Dahomey, and is thought to represent either the tutelary god Ebo of that place, or, according to the opinion of M. Delafosse, Bo or Ebo, the Dahomian Mars, or god of war, to whom fowls are sacrificed. Neither Forbes, Burton, nor more recent travellers speak of this statue which appears to be of late origin, and shows a European influence. Perhaps it was made just before the outbreak of the war with France.

The method of purification by distillation in vacuo employed by chemists in the case of mercury has been applied in the case of potassium, sodium, selenium, bismuth, magnesium, and other metals, by Professor Kahlbaum, of Basle, and an extreme degree of purity obtained. In the case of tellurium, no less than thirty-five lines disappeared from the spectrum of the purified metal, showing that the spectra of metals purified in the ordinary way are not those of the pure metal, but of the metal in a state of impurity.

Two specimens of the rare fish, Silurus Glanis, found in the Meuse, have been placed in the aquarium of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris. They are not unlike the electric eel, having bulbous torpedo-like heads with long tangs projecting from the mouth as a scanty beard, and thick fleshy bodies. In fact, they have been called fresh water whales, from their appearance, but the largest is only about a yard long, though some of them attain to six and even nine feet or more, and weigh over 300 lbs. This fish is found in the Rhine, Danube, Spree, Elbe, Vistula, and other rivers, as well as lakes of Europe. It is very ferocious, and its flesh tastes like that of the eel.

Two German Princes, Duke Karl Theodor of Bavaria and Prince Louis Ferdinand, his cousin, are practising as doctors, the former among the poorer classes, and especially in diseases of the eye, the latter as a specialist in pleurisy, which he also investigates in the laboratory by means of bacteria. A monograph on the results of his experience has recently been published by him.

Professor J. E. Reynolds argues that the colours of certain organic compounds have a relation to their chemical constitution, and the particular mode of grouping of the atoms. In the same way, the colours of the metals depend on their molecular structure. Nickel and cobalt, for instance, have the same atomic weights so far as we can determine, and seem alike to the eye, in bulk if not in thin slices or films, yet cobalt sulphate is a rosy red, and nickel sulphate a brilliant green.

In the matter of artificial heating the German Government prescribes a temperature of 68deg. Fah. for stores and dwelling, 64deg. Fah. for halls and auditoriums, 54deg. Fah. for corridors and staircases, and 64deg. Fah. for prisons, occupied day and night,

The essential oils, which were prized by the ancients, have been found to kill bacteria by Chamberland, Meunier, and others. The most active essences are those of cinnamon, lavender, marjoram, cloves, geranium, vervain, and tuberose. The vapours of these essences will, it is said, destroy the germs of cholera in an hour.

M. Grehant has been comparing the products of combustion obtained from an Argand burner with those from an Auer burner. The Argand, it appears, only produces a mere trace (1-75,000th of carbon monoxide gas, whereas the Auer burner yields a considerable proportion (1-2,580). The products of combustion in each case were tried on a dog, which was allowed to breathe them, and carbon monoxide was found in its blood only in the case of the Auer burner. M. Grehant observes that it is very important to allow the products of burning coal gas to escape into the open air, especially if they come from an Auer burner.

Air under a pressure of 3½ atmospheres is now employed in dusting rooms and other interiors, after the manner of a water hose. It removes bacteria as well as ordinary dust. The air is supplied from a reservoir of compressed air, which can be pumped full by hand, or it can be obtained from a pipe line aid in the streets like gas.

A glass impermeable to heat is made from 70 parts of sand, 25 of kaolin, and 31 of soda. A plate of it 7 to 8 millimetres thick allows only 11 to 12 per cent. of the total heat of a butterfly gas jet to pass. Such a glass is useful in metallurgical operations, where the eyes are exposed to heat.

Mr. D. G. Brinton, in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, has given an account of the Mexican and Central American native calendar, which is quite different from the calendars of the Old World. It is based on a month of 20 days, each day being named after something, and numbered from 1 to 13, then from 1 to 6. It follows that a day with the same name and number does not come until thirteen months pass, and this produces a cycle of 260 days. The names in different languages have the same meanings, and probably had the same origin. They symbolise human life from start to finish; thus the first day signifies birth or beginning, the tenth success through hardship and suffering, the eleventh difficulties overcome, the thirteenth advancing years, the eighteenth war and death, the twentieth the sun or horse of the soul. The period of 20 days probably came from the vigesimal system of counting among the natives, which is based on the fingers and toes. Each of the primitive signs in the calendar had 13 numbers and 13 varieties of the same name, supposed to symbolise thirteen possible relations of the man to the material and immaterial worlds. The period of 20× 13 (or 260 days is about nine of our months, and may have had a symbolical meaning in connection with birth.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
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CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion.
Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

CARNRICK'S Soluble Food FOR INFANTS

THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.
Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.
The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.
"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of Human Milk."—*British Medical Journal.*
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THE PRIZE MEDAL DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1883.
KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
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For Infants and Invalids.
A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.
TRADE MARK
Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.
MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE
(MILK FOOD).
Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS,
Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Sustaining.
To be had of all Dealers and Bazaars throughout India.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COLD MEDALS.
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
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"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
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TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
"Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought"
"under our notice and find that they are genuine,"
"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
"declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST. Established 1825.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
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Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
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Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
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ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER. (ENGLAND).
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.)
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

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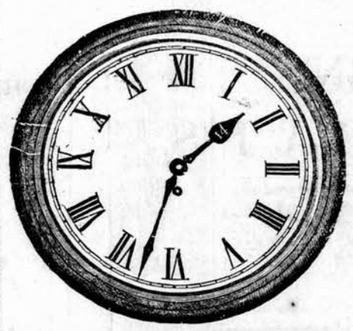
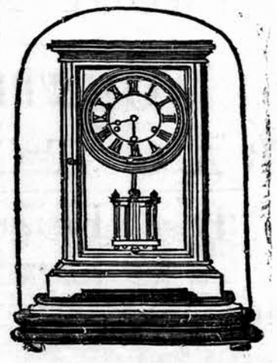


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.

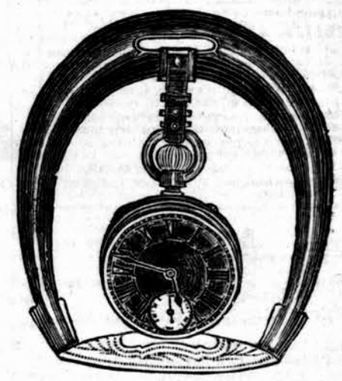


The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver-plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

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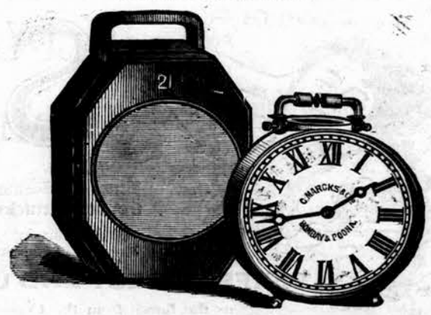
8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

American octagonal 8-day clock. 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.
Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.

An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

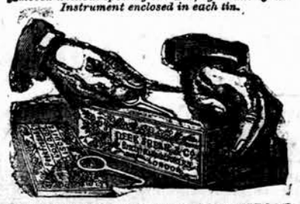
MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

PEARS
SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE
BY PURCHASING
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.



For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

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20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS.—Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6,
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
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All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Rowland's Odonto

An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifer of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children; it is most exquisitely perfumed.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted free from any mineral poisons and is absolutely harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.; sold by Druggists and Stores.

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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST.
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
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The original and only genuine. Renowned throughout the world as the most exquisite Perfume. Avoid Imitations.
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and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.
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